The New-York Times.

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FRANCE.

POLITICAL AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE ELECTIONS—REPUBLICAN TACTICS—NEWS FROM SPAIN—THE CASE OF COUNT ARNIM—THE PHYLLOXERA.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Wednesday, Oct. 7, 1874.

The full returns from the elections in the eighty-three departments of France have only now been received, and we cannot get a complete classification for another twenty-four hours. But enough is known to show that the Republicans cried victory too soon, or at least a little too loud. Things remain just as they were before, and out of over fourteen hundred candidates the Conservatives of all sorts can claim a clear gain of only twenty. But there are forty candidates who failed to get the absolute majority, and hence there must be a second ballot. In such cases the Republicans have an advantage, owing to their better organization, and because their strength lies in the large towns and cities. It is probable that the Republicans may get just twenty of these elections, in which case the relative positions will remain precisely as they were before. But in this hurly-burly and scramble for office some notable changes must be remarked. Several departments which were regarded as Royalist strongholds have been completely swept by the Republicans, while the Nièvre and the Gironde, hitherto strongly Republican, have gone Bonapartist almost to a man. The latter have gained considerably, and the *Français*, semi-official organ, classes all the Bonapartists under the head of Conservatives, even Prince Charles Bonaparte, in order to show that the Republicans have been defeated. Only two Bonapartist Deputies who presented themselves for the Conseils-Généraux sustained defeat, while the Orleanist, Legitimist, and Septennatist lists are very much more considerable. On the whole, I should say that the Republicans have the most reason to crow; for if they have lost a dozen members in so huge a list they have shown their capacities for struggling with a coalition of Conservatives of various sorts.

REPUBLICAN TACTICS.

There is one curious fact which I wish to note. The next morning after the result the Republicans published the names of their men elected, and presented so formidable a list that every one supposed they had gained an enormous victory. The fact was telegraphed abroad, and I presume that you reasoned upon it. Three days later, in order to get at the Conservative lists we are obliged to search through three different sets of newspapers. There is no Conservative organ pure and simple, and hence one is obliged to take the Bonapartist list from the organs of that party and add it to the lists given by the Legitimist, Orleanist, and Septennatist journals. Hence the Republicans have had the advantage of what may be termed "the first blow," and perhaps there will be a thousand country journals in the United States that will always give them the credit of a great triumph, and never find it convenient or apropos to state that it was, to all intents and purposes, nothing but a drawn battle. This "first blow" system is largely practiced in France, where its effects are fully appreciated, and there are many journalists who do not hesitate to say that they go upon the plan of *Basile*, in Beaumarchais' "Mariage de Figaro," who said: "Calomniez, calomniez, il en restera toujours quelque chose." When a story is once started there is no telling where it can be stopped, and traces of it are ever left behind. It is the old story of "falsehood running a mile while truth is putting on her boots." The audacity of such confessions is often striking, but the principle is justified by the cynical saying that if one does not do it another will. Hence it is regarded of prime advantage to get in the first word; and after each election we have the curious spectacle of four or five opposing parties crying victory over the same event. In the end the defeated parties bring in their "arithmetic man" to prove that their defeat was one of the finest victories known to history, and figures, you know, never tell a lie.

THE DUC DE PADOUE.

The Duc De Padoue has just issued his electoral address, and it is just the sort of a document one would expect from him. Upon its face nothing could be fairer. His Grace recalls his past services to his country, his efforts for the welfare of his department, and his fidelity to the fallen dynasty. He promises to support Marshal MacMahon up to 1880, the end of his term, after which he shall advocate the establishment of a definite form of government by a direct appeal to the nation; and at that time he hopes that the people will remember the prosperity and happiness of France during the reign of Napoleon III., and elect his son to the throne. Not much fault can be found with this doctrine, I should think, for it is the real basis of the Septennate; but it was for just such language that M. Chabaud La Tour censured M. Berger, and procured his defeat; and it was for much less that the Mayor of Liomer was recently removed. The question now is whether the Minister will blame M. De Padoue, or make an exception in the case of the noble Duke. Probably he had experience enough in M. Berger's case. It will be remembered that he said he would have prosecuted M. Berger had his electoral address been a mere newspaper article. After his defeat M. Berger published it as a newspaper article and dared the Minister to prosecute. The latter thought better of it—in other words, he did not dare send M. Berger before a jury. It is not at all likely, therefore, that he will commit so great an imprudence a second time; but it is certain that there will be an interpellation upon the subject at the next meeting of the Permanent Committee. It may be asked why it is not just as legal to hope that the Empire may succeed the Septennate as to hope for the Republic or the Monarchy. The reason given is that the Assembly voted the *déchéance* of the Empire. But the Republic and the two sorts of monarchy have been the victims of similar votes, by an equally legal and competent authority; only the body that voted down the Empire is still in existence, and this is supposed to create a distinction. The distinction is not very remarkable, but in politics, as in love or war, (at least up to the time we have the protocols of the Brussels Congress,) everything is fair.

TIDINGS FROM SPAIN.

The rumors of dissensions in the Carlist army quickly changed to well-grounded reports, and then to well authenticated facts, and we now know that the Royal forces are in the last stages of hopeless demoralization. The meeting which took place at Durango was more serious than we at first supposed, although the Ultramontane organs here qualify the news as a "false and shameless trick on the part of unscrupulous speculators upon the Bourse." For some time the Carlist troops have been without seeing a red liard of their pay, and food and clothing have been growing extremely rare. It was only by the force of discipline, and by great severity on the part of the officers that the bands could be kept together. More than once they have attacked their chiefs, but a few pistol-shots and a great many fine promises have settled the troubles. At Durango, however, these summary executions by pistol balls did not work, and the men returned the fire. The chiefs fled to head-quarters and assembled about "the King," but in the row that followed one ball had the audacity to enter the body of his sacred Majesty. Whether or not the wound is serious is more than we can now say, but this revolt is certainly a very serious matter for the Carlists. Only a fragment of the army now remains, the rest having deserted to the enemy or departed in groups to seek their homes. It is possible that the chiefs may fall back upon another corps and rally in time to prevent a final disaster, but if the Republican commander is able to move forward he must find it easy to make a pretty clean sweep of his foes. Don Carlos was retreating toward Bayonne at last accounts, but my own impression is that he will make in the direction of Pau. Poor M. Nardillac will tear his hair at the reception of this news, for the prospect is that he will have his nights disturbed with dispatches from Paris, and the reports of his agents. The excellent Marquis is in a position where he is sure to be blamed as much for doing his duty as for not doing it at all.

COUNT ARNIM'S ARREST.

The arrest of Count Harry Arnim did not surprise me in the least, for I was told some months ago that he expected it, and had made his preparations for it. He has in his possession a number of letters from Prince Bismarck which justify his course with respect to Rome—that is to say, which show that what he did was at the private request of Prince Bismarck, and contrary to his own views or wishes. So far as I can understand, the Federal Chancellor found it necessary to temporize on certain points, and hence wrote two sets of notes to Count Arnim—one, official, telling him to do a certain thing; the other, private, telling him to do just the contrary. He was to go fishing, get his lines out of order, or find some excuse for keeping the Cardinal in tow as long as possible. Meanwhile a certain sort of treachery was going on in Germany, and, guided by the diplomatic notes, which were sent from Rome as soon as read by Count Arnim, the higher clergy were winding themselves up in a net. The private notes explained all this, and made an appeal to Arnim to stifle his own feelings for the good of his country. All this went on very well for some years, and when M. De Bismarck opened the battle it was found that he was prepared on every point. But in some instances he had to get out of certain ugly places by pleading that his Ambassador had exceeded his instructions, and did not follow the spirit of his orders. Then followed the orders. Count Arnim cried out against this course, and said he was not willing to be sacrificed for the honor and glory of his chief. At that time Count Arnim was engaged in something relating to himself and his property near Stettin, and, as I understand it, Prince Bismarck wrote him four notes, acknowledging that he had drawn the fury of the Ultramontanes down upon the Ambassador's head, but it was due to the exigencies of public policy and would soon be made right. Apropos, this family affair could be all arranged to his mind, and then the Prince went into certain details. Now, Count Arnim claims that these four letters were not official documents, but private letters, written to him outside of public affairs, and treating mainly of his personal and family affairs. Hence he declines to give them up with the State documents in his possession, and placed them in a safe spot more than twelve months ago. My own impression is that Cardinal Antonelli could lay his hand on them by a perquisition a great deal easier than Prince Bismarck.

THE ANTI-BISMARCK FACTION.

You are probably aware of the circumstances which gave importance to these four letters. Owing to his difficulty with the Chancellor, Count Arnim was withdrawn from Paris and then from Constantinople, and when he found that justice would not be done him he determined to go into the opposition, and to oppose M. De Bismarck's policy. As the opposition is largely composed of nobles the Liberals would not support him for a seat, and the Ultramontanes refused their aid becausehe was their enemy; but they finally yielded because he was to oppose Bismarck, a still greater enemy, and promised to vote for him. Then he began to look about for an organ, and he found no difficulty in procuring funds, for Count Von Beust, a high French official, and several members of the Danish Court were ready to become stockholders in the enterprise; and, indeed, there is hardly a Court in Europe which would not subscribe liberally for the purpose, so many enemies has the Chancellor at this moment. But Prince Bismarck is not in the habit of standing by idly while his enemies are organizing their forces against him; and hence he went in for the purpose of getting the first blow. Unless he can bring Count Arnim into disgrace, he will soon have an antagonist who will try his steel and test his metal more effectually than his greatest enemies have hitherto done.

THE FOE OF THE VINE.

News comes to-day that the phyloxera has crossed into Switzerland and thrown the people into a state of consternation. And this villainous little beast is rapidly marching into Burgundy and beginning to feast upon some of our most famous vineyards. He sweeps everything before him and ruins a fine property in the course of a few weeks. It is not for a single season that he causes loss, for it takes years to start a good vineyard, and every farmer visited by this insect must lose his income for at least five years. The phyloxera is said to have come here from America, but I hope that it can be proved that he is no countryman of ours. In Switzerland they are now holding public meetings to vote that the phyloxera ought to be kept out of the country, but how to do it is the question.

THREE SUICIDES IN ONE DAY IN TORONTO.

TORONTO, Ont., Oct. 22.—Three suicides are reported in this city to-day—one by a Mrs. Mary Newby, a boarding-house keeper, who took oil of vitriol; another, an old man, named Bartholomew Short, who hanged himself with a halter in a stable; and the third, a Mrs. Townsend, who took poison of some kind. The other members of her family were attacked with symptoms of poisoning, but recovered. This latter case is being investigated.

THE MORMON INDICTMENTS.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah Territory, Oct. 22.—As regards the indictment of George Q. Cannon, the Congressional Delegate, for lascivious cohabitation under the Territorial statute, it is claimed that the court dare not indict him under the Polygamy act of Congress passed in 1862, because the United States Statute of Limitations bars all such prosecutions, and the Poland bill would allow a writ of error to a Superior Court, whereas the Territorial law would not admit of such appeal. No more arrests have been made.

WASHINGTON.

DISCUSSING THE CHARACTER OF THE SAFE CASE JURY.

CONFLICTING OPINIONS OF THE FRIENDS OF THE PARTIES—THE CASE ON TRIAL BEFORE THE PUBLIC—THE STAMPED ENVELOPE CONTRACT.

Special Dispatch to The New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—The jury has been completed for the trial of the persons indicted for connection with the safe burglary conspiracy, but that portion of the public who are most interested for the prosecution are by no means happy. Naturally enough, during the struggle of two days to secure a jury of twelve "honest men and true," both the prosecution and the defense have taken every possible advantage which the operation of the law governing the selection of jurors allows. The defense had the best of it, since there were four peremptory challenges for each of the defendants, and the Government could only challenge for cause. Those interested in the prosecution charge very freely to-night that the jury has been packed to acquit; that nine of the jury, at least, are liable to be influenced by their past connection with the District Government and the Congressional investigations, and that no more than one man on the jury can be positively depended on to form and express an unbiased judgment. This is certainly a bad reputation to give a jury before the evidence is begun, but the defense claim, on the other hand, that the jury is not specially favorable, and say, as any defendants might, that the cry about a packed jury is raised at this stage to discount the effect of an expected failure. Probably the truth lies between these opposing statements, and the jury has some men whose opinions of the innocence, and others whose opinions of the guilt of the parties on trial will have to be changed by evidence. It will therefore require positive and undoubted evidence either to gain an acquittal or a conviction; and if the testimony is not conclusive one way or the other, a second trial will be the result. It matters the less, however, what the verdict may be, as the case is on trial before the public. This fact was neatly put by the presiding Judge the other day, when he remarked this case had already been before the public too long. If the testimony is against the alleged conspirators the press and people will render a verdict and inflict a merited punishment, even if a jury should let them go free. It is apparent that in no event will the partisans of both sides accept the verdict as conclusive.

THE PLYMPTON CONTRACT.

The Plympton Envelope Company has begun the printing of envelopes, and will probably be able to keep promptly up to current demands from this time forward. Orders have, however, been sent to George H. Reay, the former contractor, to supply the arrearages of orders from the 3d inst. to date.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE TREASURY OFFICIALS IN TEXAS.

Nothing has definitely been done in regard to changes of Treasury officers in Texas. The Secretary will consult the President on the subject, and no doubt there will be extensive changes with a view to procure an efficient discharge of duty apart from the moral unfitness of some of the incumbents. The Customs Collector at Brownsville will be among those retained. Nothing has yet been heard from the Postmasters at Galveston and Houston, who, in the name of the President, have formally been requested to resign. There will also be a change of Postmastership at Dallas, and some changes are probable in other departments of the Government service.

THE TREASURY.

The following were the balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day: Currency, $13,828,679; Special deposits of Legal-tenders for the redemption of Certificates of deposit, $58,640,000; Coin, $80,562,331, including $23,893,900 in Coin Certificates; outstanding Legal-tenders, $382,000,000. The Customs receipts for the week ending Oct. 17 were as follows: Philadelphia, $191,395 66; Boston, $296,288 78; New-York, $1,902,940 96; Baltimore, $98,655 75. The Internal Revenue receipts to-day were $351,342.

THE UNPAID LABORERS OF THE LATE BOARD OF WORKS.

A large number of laborers, formerly working for the street improvement contractors under the late Board of Public Works, have for the past year been endeavoring to obtain the amounts of arrearages respectively due to them, varying from ten to several hundred dollars, but without success. Congress, at the late session, appropriated the requisite amount for that purpose, to be deducted on settlements with the contractors. To-night these laborers, headed by a band of music, first serenaded their counsel, and then paid a similar compliment to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia. Mr. Blow, in their behalf, made a short speech, in which he said it was a disgrace to the whole community that these men had not been paid; but nearly the whole force of the Commissioner's office was now engaged arranging the accounts, and he hoped but a very few days would elapse before they would all be satisfied.

TAXATION OF CHURCH PROPERTY.

The church property in the District of Columbia has been assessed according to its market value at $1,591,000, of which sum $1,426,000 is credited to such property in Washington. For some years it has been exempt from taxation, but now it will have to pay the same as other real estate, namely, three per cent.

THE FIRST ORDER FOR STAMPED ENVELOPES FILLED.

Special Agent Sperry telegraphs to the Postmaster General that the first order for stamped envelopes was filled yesterday by the Plympton Company. The second will probably be filled to-day, and he sees no reason why the contractors cannot satisfy the requirements of the department.

THE SECRET SERVICE.

Major George B. Chamberlain, United States Marshal at Atlanta, Ga., has been offered, and has accepted, the position of chief of the Southern branch of the Secret Service Department.

THE PRESIDENT TO RETURN THIS WEEK.

The President will return to Washington on Friday night or Saturday morning.

NAVY ORDERS.

Assistant Engineer Neilson, of the Navy, has been placed on waiting orders, and Master Irvine ordered to examination for promotion.

IMMIGRATION AT BALTIMORE.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—Official returns made to the Bureau of Statistics show that during the quarter ended Sept. 30, 1,335 immigrants arrived at the Port of Baltimore. Of this number 673 were males and 662 females. Their ages were as follows: Under fifteen years of age, 372; fifteen, and under forty, 755; forty and over, 208. Of the total number arrived 890 were from Germany; Austria, 322; England, 44; Switzerland, 18; Russia and Scotland, 11 each; France, Cuba, and Ireland, 7 each; British Guiana, 6; Mexico, 3; Porto Rico and the British East Indies, 2 each; and Hungary, Spain, Norway, the Netherlands, and the United States of Colombia, 1 each. These immigrants represented forty-one different occupations.

THE CENTENNIAL.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Oct. 22.—Letters have been received at the Centennial Rooms from Brazil which indicate that the Emperor will be one of the nation's guests in 1876. He remarked recently: "I am very desirous to visit the United States, and I intend to do so on the occasion of the Centennial Anniversary, but it will be necessary for me to obtain permission from my Parliament to leave my empire." The Government of Nicaragua has just officially signified its intention to participate in the Centennial Exhibition. Orders for memorial medals are beginning to pour in. To-day twenty-six orders for several thousand came by one mail. Cargoes of pearl-tinted granite, ready dressed, from the James River quarries, Virginia; from Maine, and from Concord, N. H., for the Art Gallery and other buildings, are arriving and the buildings are progressing rapidly.

STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION.

THE PROPELLER BROOKLYN BLOWN UP IN THE DETROIT RIVER—FIFTEEN PERSONS KILLED.

DETROIT, Mich. Oct. 22.—The propeller Brooklyn, one of the Northern Transportation Company's boats, exploded her boiler this afternoon in the river, twelve miles below the city. Sixteen persons are reported missing. The steamer Cuba brought the survivors, a number of whom are badly injured, to this city.

WINDSOR, Ontario, Oct. 22.—The steamer City of Brooklyn, the property of the Northern Transportation Company, exploded her boiler when opposite Ecourse, eight miles below Windsor, this afternoon, killing fifteen persons and seriously wounding several others. The Bob Hacket rescued the survivors, and took them to Detroit. The Brooklyn was shattered to pieces.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

DETROIT, Oct. 22.—The Northern Transportation Company's steamer, City of Brooklyn, bound from Ogdensburg to Chicago, exploded her boiler while coming up the river about 2 P. M. The effects of the explosion were fearful, instantly sinking the boat, and killing a large number of persons. The steamer Cuba was a short distance ahead of the Brooklyn, and picked up nearly all the survivors, who were landed here, the injured being sent to the hospital. As yet no complete list of the lost or saved can be obtained. The agents here say there were only seven passengers on board, while others say that there were at least ten. The crew numbered about twenty.

It is thought that at least one-half of those on board were killed.

LIST OF PASSENGERS AND CREW KILLED, AND THOSE SAVED.

DETROIT, Oct. 22.—The passengers killed are:

Mrs Boffin and child, of Oswego.

A lady from Cleveland.

Two Frenchmen from Ogdensburg, names unknown, as the steward's books are in the sunken wreck.

The crew killed are:

John Morely, first cook, of Ogdensburg; second cook, name unknown, of Oswego; William Hilliard, second engineer, of Ogdensburg; James Romanie, wheelsman, of Cape Vincent; Michael Huckes, fireman, of Cape Vincent; James Phillip, fireman, of Cape Vincent; Mike Hanley, deck hand, Rensselaer Falls; Samuel Anderson, porter, Rensselaer Falls.

The passengers saved are:

Capt. Boardman, of Chicago; head injured and arm broken.

James Mullin, of Green Bay; seriously injured.

F. W. Stevens, of New-Haven; leg broken and head cut.

Riley Franklin, of Lodi, Ohio; shoulder sprained and head cut.

BRUTAL MURDER.

A DRUNKEN LABORER STABBED BY A TINSMITH IN NEW-PALTZ—DEATH OF THE VICTIM.

Special Dispatch to The New-York Times.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Oct. 22.—A terrible tragedy occurred at New-Paltz about 10 o'clock last night. Robert W. Batting, a tinsmith working in that village, with John Tompkins, had been drinking, and he and Tompkins had some words, when Tompkins threatened to "fix" Batting if ever he "ran foul of" him. They separated, and Batting went to the Shaffer House, a temperance hotel, where shortly after Tompkins also entered. Batting asked Tompkins, who was stupidly drunk, if he had followed him to thrash him, and the latter replied in a mandlin way, "Yes," when Batitng seized him by the lappel of the coat and struck him three times with a dagger, once through the head, and twice in the left side, killing him instantly. The murderer then coolly walked off to his home, where he was afterward arrested. On searching the house two revolvers, a slung-shot, and a club, and a dagger with which the deed was committed, were found. The latter is about eight inches long, and made of fine steel. Batting was but slightly intoxicated, but he was ugly and desperate. He showed no signs of remorse at the crime, seeming to be a hardened wretch. He has a wife and five children. Tompkins was a poor man, gaining a livelihood by working at odd jobs on farms, and spent his money about as fast as he earned it for rum. A jury was summoned this morning, and a post-mortem examination made by Dr. E. H. Loughren, and from the evidence the juay returned a verdict that deceased came to his death by dagger wounds at the hands of Robert W. Batting. The prisoner was brought to Kingston to-night and lodged in jail. The usually quiet village of New-Paltz is in a fever of excitement over this terrible rum tragedy.

THE SWING CASE.

PROF. PATTON'S ARGUMENT AGAINST DR. SWING—THE FARCE OF A DEFENSE.

CHICAGO, Oct. 22.—In the Presbyterian Synod to-day Dr. Charles Elliott was appointed an assistant counsel for serving with Dr. Fraine, and he stated that he was opposed to the verdict of the Presbytery. The reading of the records of the trial was then taken up. During the afternoon Dr. Patton submitted his argument. He stated as his reasons for bringing the cases before the synod that the Presbytery had been guilty of five things, namely: "Of hurrying to decisions," "of prejudice," "irregularities," "mistakes," and "injustice." His speech lasted till the hour of adjournment.

In the evening session he added an exhortation to the members of the Synod, adjuring them to remember what was involved in their decision, and to act worthy of the trusts reposed in them. Mr. Fraines replied to the argument of Patton in a short and weak speech, in which he merely directed the attention of the Synod to the record of the proceedings which had been read in their hearing. Dr. Elliott following in a long and rambling speech, treated the subject in a rather facetious way, and his remarks caused considerable laughter at times. He produced extracts from Swing's sermon to show Swing's belief. At the conclusion of Dr. Elliott's argument it was decided to allow each member three minutes to express an opinion before adjournment. Only one gentleman availed himself of the opportunity, Mr. Patterson, who spoke in an excited way of the trouble this case was producing in the church. He was interrupted, and the Synod adjourned until to-morrow.

THE KNIGHTS TEMPLAR CONVOCATION IN NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Oct. 22.—Active preparations are being made for the entertainment of the Knights Templar, who are expected from all sections of the Union to attend a great convocation, commencing on Tuesday, Dec. 1, next. It is estimated that there will be between 6,000 and 7,000 persons present. The session of the Grand Commandery will last three days.

EXCURSION TO THE COAL MINES.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., Oct. 22.—A number of gentlemen, representing some of the principal manufactories of New-York and the Eastern States, arrived here last night. They are the guests of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company. Early this morning the excursionists started with a special train for a tour over Gordon Planes and an inspection of the coal mines in that vicinity.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

MARINE DISASTERS.

VESSELS STRANDED AND IN COLLISION—EFFECT OF THE RECENT GALE IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—The Norwegian bark Franklin, Capt. Erichson, from New York via Queenstown, for ——, is ashore in Caernarvon Bay. Her crew have been rescued.

The British bark Crown Jewell, from New York for Bremen, collided with another vessel in the Downs and sustained considerable damage.

During the hurricane of Tuesday night the American ship Florence Treat at Glasgow, for Rio Janeiro, broke from her moorings and before she could be secured ran into eight other vessels, injuring some of them severely. The only damage received by the Florence Treat was the loss of her foretopsail yard.

RESCUE OF A CAPTAIN AND CREW FROM AN OPEN BOAT.

HAVANA, Oct. 20.—The bark John Griffin arrived to-day from New-York. She brings the Captain and crew of the brig Uncle Sam, picked up at sea in an open boat. The Uncle Sam was bound from Mobile for St. Marc, Hayti, with a cargo of lumber. She capsized in a heavy gale on the 12th inst. in lat. 28° 44′, lon. 81° 39′, and had to be abandoned.

SIX FISHERMEN DROWNED DURING THE GALE.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—Six fishermen were drowned off Lowenstoff during the gale yesterday.

GERMANY.

THE KULLMAN TRIAL—BISMARCK'S TESTIMONY TO BE TAKEN IN BERLIN, IF NECESSARY.

BERLIN, Oct. 22.—Prince Bismarck will remain in this city during the trial of Kullman, his would-be assassin. Should the testimony of the Chancellor be required, he will be examined here.

REPORTED RESIGNATION OF THE GOVERNOR OF ALSACE AND LORRAINE.

BERLIN, Oct. 22.—It is said that Count Arnim Boitzenburg, Governor of Alsace and Lorraine, has resigned.

THE COUNT VON ARNIM CASE.

BERLIN, Oct. 22.—It is stated that the Emperor William granted an audience to-day to Count Arnim Boitzenburg. This signifies that a crisis has arrived in the Von Arnim affair, and it remains to be seen whether Prince Bismarck or the powerful Arnim family will prove the victors.

NO INTENTION TO OCCUPY THE NAVIGATOR ISLANDS.

BERLIN, Oct. 22.—The North-German *Gazette* states that the German Government has no intention of occupying any part of the Navigator Islands.

SPAIN.

AN ORDER TO CLOSE THE PROVINCIAL BANKS.

MADRID, Oct. 22.—The Government has issued an order directing the winding up of the Provincial banks within a month.

GEN. ELIO IN COMMAND OF THE CARLIST FORCES.

SANTANDER, Oct. 22.—Gen. Elio has resumed command of the Carlist forces, and Gen. Mendiri has taken a subordinate position. Both are with Don Carlos, at Estella.

THE BISHOP OF URGEL AT DON CARLOS' HEAD-QUARTERS—CAPTURE OF LOZADA, THE CARLIST LEADER.

HENDAYE, Oct. 22.—The Bishop of Urgel has arrived at the head-quarters of Don Carlos. The Carlist chief, Mogrovejo is at Orduna with 7,000 men. Zorilla has resigned.

MADRID, Oct. 22.—The Carlist chiefs Lozada and Fuster have been arrested while passing through Cordova in disguise. It is probable that Lozada will be summarily tried and executed at the depot where he recently ordered the shooting of several railway officials.

The provinces of Murcia and Alicante are now free of Carlists.

FRANCE.

RELATIONS WITH ITALY—LETTER FROM EX-PRESIDENT THIERS.

PARIS, Oct. 22.—Ex-President Thiers has written a letter indignantly denying that he ever represented that the French Government was actuated by sentiments hostile to Italy. He maintains that on the contrary he has constantly affirmed that the country, Government, and Assembly disapprove any movement against Italy.

POLITICAL OPINIONS OF THE NEW COUNCILS-GENERAL.

PARIS, Oct. 22.—Thus far eighty-one of the Councils-General have chosen their Presidents. Of this number fifty-two are Conservatives and twenty-nine Republicans, which is a Conservative gain of six.

ITALY.

PARTY OPPOSITION TO ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS.

FLORENCE, Oct. 22.—The Minister of Instruction, addressing his constituents at Agnone, deprecated as futile the opposition, on party grounds, to administrative reforms. He stated that the financial position of Italy had greatly improved.

CUBA.

ARRIVAL OF SPANISH TROOPS—A COLORED BANDIT LEADER KILLED.

HAVANA, Oct. 19.—The Spanish men-of-war Gerona and Tornado have arrived here.

Two mail steamers arrived from Cadiz yesterday, with 1,550 soldiers. They landed 1,000 men at Nuevitas on the way here.

A famous colored bandit chief, who has been attached to Carlos Garcia's forces, was killed yesterday after a desperate struggle, in which several persons were wounded.

THE VOLUNTEERS IN THE FIELD.

HAVANA, Oct. 20.—The military commander of Colon telegraphs that the volunteer and other forces had a skirmish on the 14th inst., with a band of outlaws. They killed one of the band, and the rest fled to the mountains, closely pursued.

The Spanish guerrillas in the same district have beaten and dispersed a small band of insurgents, killing seven and taking four prisoners.

THE SCOTT MURDER TRIAL IN MANITOBA.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 22.—A special dispatch from Fort Garry to the Press, reporting the progress of the trial of Lepine for alleged complicity in the murder of Scott, states that Ricket was sworn and examined. He recited the history of his appointment as a delegate with Scott and Black, and was about to state a private conversation which occurred between the delegates and Sir George and Sir John, when the Judge declared he would not receive it. He asked for the orders in Council and acts of Parliament in effect recognizing the Provisional Government and the delegates. The defense here broke down, and could not produce the papers. Mr. Wood asked Mr. Chapeau if he was not endeavoring to prove that the Provisional Government was *de facto*, and thus establish the right to execute Scott. Mr. Chapeau admitted that this was his intention, and asked the court to adjourn until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock, remarking that this decision would bring the case to a close. The court accordingly adjourned until 10 A. M. to-morrow.

LOUISIANA.

LEGALITY OF NATURALIZATION PAPERS FROM THE SECOND DISTRICT COURT.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 22.—The Attorney General's opinion of the legality of naturalization before the Second District Court will not be officially delivered till to-morrow, but he to-day expressed the conviction that all naturalization papers issued from that court since 1864 are null and void.

The *Picayune* says: "The question has been submitted to the District Attorney, and to all the Judges, and there is only one idea on the subject. All the great legal minds this State has ever produced have failed to discover any illegality in this naturalization. It was left for our Attorney General to spring the question just before an election." The Conservatives estimate the number of voters involved at 4,000.

PERSONS SUPPORTING THE REPUBLICAN PARTY TO BE TURNED OUT OF EMPLOYMENT.

SHREVEPORT, Oct. 22.—The question as to whether warrants were to be issued for the arrest of sixty-nine merchants who pledged themselves not to retain in their employ persons who support the Radical Party in the impending contest, was to-day settled in the affirmative upon the authority of Gen. Merrill, United States Army, and A. B. Levissee, United States Commissioners, who stated that the papers were being prepared, and that the arrests would probably be made to-morrow. Since the first announcement on Monday of the intention of the authorities to make these arrests the temper of the people has greatly improved, and it is not now probable that any of the parties will endeavor to evade or restrict arrest. The parties interesetd have consulted several leading attorneys, who advise them that their pledge is not in violation of the Enforcement Act, in that it does not threaten any one on account of race, color, previous condition of servitude, and that a general declaration not to employ any one upon certain conditions furnishes no ground for a specific charge. Immediately after the authoritative announcement of Gen. Merrill and Judge Levissee, this morning, the pledge was again put in circulation, and received one hundred and eighty additional signatures. These names include representatives of nearly every business establishment in the city. Copies of the pledge were also sent to the country, and are said to have received the signatures of planters in all parts of the parish. It is not known yet whether any others than the original sixty-nine signers will be arrested or not.

THE WITHDRAWAL OF THE "HIVES" CANDIDATES.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 22.—The "Hives," in withdrawing their candidates, did not express a preference for the Conservatives, as stated last night. In an address, they say: "In consideration of the present condition of political affairs, we, the Legislative and Executive Councils of the 'Hives,' in joint session, deem it expedient to withdraw our ticket from the field, and to release from all pledges both our candidates and their supporters, in order that they may be untrammeled in the coming election."

WARRANTS SAID TO BE IN PREPARATION FOR ARRESTS IN SHREVEPORT.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 22.—The following special from Shreveport is from Democratic sources: "On the authority of Gen. Merril and Commissioner Levissee we learn that warrants are preparing for the arrest of merchants and others, which will take place, probably, to-morrow.

The *Times*, in an extra, advises submission to arrest by United State soldiers, but advises the parties so arrested not to give bail.

ARRESTS IN ST. MARTINSVILLE.

NEW-IBERIA, La., Oct. 22.—Capt. E. F. King, just from St. Martinsville, reports the arrest, the night before last, of Charles Herbert, Jr., and Placide Huval by the Deputy United States Marshal. There is also a report, which is generally believed, that warrants are in the hands of the Deputy Marshal for the arrest of Col. Alcibiades Deblanc, Gen. Declonet, Col. Fournet, and other prominent citizens.

HIGH MASS FOR THE KILLED IN LOUISIANA.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 22.—At half past eight this morning a solemn requiem high mass was celebrated in the Church of the Immaculate Conception, at the request of the relatives of the citizen soldiery who fell in the late conflict.

COLORED CONSERVATIVES.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 22.—The Third Ward Conservative Colored Club now has 180 members.

POLITICAL.

THE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR OF MASSACHUSETTS SPEAKS.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 22.—Mr. Gaston, Democratic candidate for Governor, made his first campaign speech at New-Bedford to-night, before an audience completely filling the hall. He consigned dead issues to the past, demanded justice for the South, and rejoiced at the death of slavery. He said the Temperance question was the important local issue, which the Republicans were afraid to meet. They were not outspoken like Andrew and Lincoln, and had renominated a man who had ignored the platform of last year. His party were not in favor of free rum, but were in favor of the repeal of the prohibitory and constabulary laws. He claimed that the honest men of the Republican Party were battling against the corrupt men who had control of it.

THE ELECTION IN COLORADO.

DENVER, Colorado. Oct. 22.—An official canvass of the vote for Delegate gives Patterson, Democrat, 2,163 majority.

STATE ASSEMBLY NOMINATIONS.

MINEOLA, L. I., Oct. 22.—At the Democratic Convention of the First Assembly District of Queens County Hon. Solomon Townsend was nominated by acclamation.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Oct. 22.—Alanson S. Page was nominated to-day by the Democrats for member of Assembly.

THE MASSACHUSETTS SENATE.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 22.—Hon. George B. Loring was nominated for State Senator by the Republicans of the Second District. In the Eighth District the Democrats nominated William Wirt Warren for Congress.

THE CALIFORNIA PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 22.—The petition to place the California Pacific Railroad Company in bankruptcy presents about the same facts as stated in the answer in the case of Reese vs. Latham *et al.*, concerning the company's transactions, before reported.

A SWINDLER ARRESTED.

BOSTON, Oct. 22.—Joseph M. Wales, who has been attempting to do some heavy swindling by buying goods, and offering worthless checks in payment, was arrested to-day. His operations amount to nearly $10,000, but most of the goods thus obtained will be recovered.

CONDITION OF THE SOUTH.

ON HORSEBACK THROUGH LOUISIANA.

ON THE WAY TO COLFAX—POOR ROADS AND ROTTEN BRIDGES—THE OLD-FASHIONED HOSPITALITY—HOW TO MAKE A PLANTATION PAY—GRANT PARISH AND COLFAX—THE RUINS OF THE COURT-HOUSE—THE CLASS OF WHITES WHO PERPETRATED THE MASSACRE.

From Our Special Correspondent.

MONTGOMERY, La., Friday, Oct. 9, 1874.

I was warned by friends in Alexandria that in consequence of poverty, of neglect, and of the malversations of officials, the roads northward were by no means in a decent condition. I desired to visit Colfax, the scene of the terrible massacre of last year, where the negroes, having fortified themselves in the Court-house, were taken prisoners by white men, and murdered in cold blood to the number of one hundred and upward. I was informed that the only safe way to reach that point was by making a tremendous detour along Bayou Rapides to Cotile Landing, and there crossing over Red River to Grant Parish. There were two other routes, one through the pine woods, east of Alexandria, on the other side of the river; but the track through the forest is so difficult to follow that it was an utter impossibility for strangers. The other road was the most direct, and from Alexandria to Cotile Landing, along the west bank of Red River, a distance of only twelve miles, but the bayous were impassable, and the bridges were all rotten and decayed, and in some instances had fallen down altogether. The bayous were difficult to cross, not from the water in them, but the depth of mud, some of them having been sounded by a twenty-foot pole without reaching bottom. Under these circumstances I was forced to take the longest way round as the nearest way, but found that the bridges along this route were no better than they should have been. I was to skirt Bayou Rapides for some considerable distance, and then cross it at any one of the numerous bridges which unite the plantations with what may be termed the main road. Yet these were so untrustworthy that I had to pass several before I could find one whose appearance warranted sufficient confidence to permit me to trust my horse to its boards. The one on which I finally ventured was so loose that the planks lifted after every tread of my horse, and I momentarily expected to come through splashing into the green stagnant water of the bayou. Thanks to the surefootedness of my mare we got across safely, but I drew some very uneasy breaths before we were once more upon the red clay road. And as this bridge was the best among many, the readers of THE TIMES can imagine how agreeable traveling is in Louisiana, north of Alexandria.

The kindness and hospitality of Mr. B——, at Cotile Landing, tempered the wind to the shorn lamb, and was exactly that sort of reception of which early travelers in the South have given such glowing descriptions. My horse was taken to a splendid pasture of Bermuda grass, where, after rolling over and over for about fifteen minutes, she evinced her sentiments of approval by grazing voraciously. I was entertained with pleasant conversation while a room was being prepared for my reception. In it I found a great bath-tub full of water, huge sponges, and all the apparatus of a reviving bath, just as if I had been in England and had just come in from fox-hunting. My saddle-bags were unpacked, my slippers laid out by a negro servant, and my boots were taken away and brilliantly cleaned. When I emerged from the room I was led into the dining-room, where covers were laid for my host and myself alone, the ladies having dined long before. A vase of superb roses mingled with fragrant honeysuckle was in the centre, and between the two covers was a most promising claret bottle. The dinner was excellent, and contained no pork. Afterward we went to the parlor, where I was introduced to the ladies of the house, and had coffee, conversation, and music. I mention these details because this sort of thing is fast disappearing from Louisiana. The plantations are now owned generally by commission brokers of New-Orleans, whose agents are small planters living on their own land in the vicinity. Very few of the original aristocratic families have been able to bear up under the load of debt which the emancipation of the slaves pressed upon their shoulders. Generally they gave up their lands to the brokers; but in some instances they retained them and endeavored, but vainly, to get their heads above water. In many instances the sons of the former owners have been allowed by the mortgagees to cultivate the ground on paying the taxes, and whatever else they could afford as rent. It is needless to say that they have not been able to pay any rent; for managing a plantation is ten times more difficult than farming, and that never came by intuition.

Mr. B—— is one of the few men who have learned by experience. Son of a former landholder, who was an eminent lawyer, and a United States Judge, he at first knew no more than others, and his first venture at cotton raising swamped him some thirty thousand dollars in debt, and utterly ruined the commission merchant who had made liberal advances, both to him and to others. He gave up his father's plantation and took his uncle's place at Cotile, and there, though he was again unsuccessful in cotton raising, he became so thoroughly master of the situation that he remained, and has ever since been able not only to pay his way, but to discharge every year a small portion of his indebtedness. He has done this by treating the negroes with firmness, humoring their weaknesses, and bringing out their strong points. The bell rings every morning at 4 o'clock, and at that hour he is in front of the quarters waiting for them. If he were not they would not be in the fields before 8 o'clock, but his example is contagious, and they are there now as soon as he. He does not divide his labor, sending one squad to one place and another to another place; for he knows now, by bitter experience, that the only workers will be those under his immediate supervision. His plan is to concentrate his labor in one place, under his own eye. If the pea-vines ought to be gathered in for hay, and the weather at the same time is good for cotton-picking, he throws all his force upon the hay-field, gets that through, and then sends all the men to the cotton-picking. He has a cotton gin and grist-mill worked by steam, but he will not commence operations with them until all his crop has been gathered, and then the gin is set to work, and the grist-mill begins to grind. And, moreover, he avails himself of the situation of his plantation, which is fenced in by nature from the forest, so that he can raise cattle and sheep in safety. This is impossible for those who are close by the swamp woods, as all the cattle that stray in are shot by the negroes. He makes a profit out of the fat beeves which

he sends down the Red River to New-Orleans, and he gets about a dollar from the wool of each of his sheep. In this way he is not so dependent upon the chances of the cotton crop, and Dame Fortune, who is kind always to those who have got above her, has rewarded him this year with a splendid crop. But what he has gained has been by the most ceaseless watchfulness and care.

Mr. B——, though one of the kindest men in the world to his hands, says distinctly that though the massacre at Colfax filled him with horror, yet his reason convinced him that it prevented a general negro uprising. The fact is that the carpet-baggers have maintained their ascendency over the negroes by persuading them that it was the firm intention of the Southern white men to reduce them to slavery, and that the only thing that would save them was to vote the Radical ticket. This fear is kept suspended over their heads like the sword of Damocles, and under the influence of its constant goading they break out into acts of positive violence, which the whites, infuriated by the constant stealing of their cattle, are prompt to avenge in the bloodiest manner. Still the dreadful, deliberate shooting at Colfax had not the sanction of the leaders, but was brought on by the infernal element of which the White League, Kuklux Klan, Knights of the White Camellia, &c., is composed. Besides the bitter, irreconcilable Confederate maniacs, who have a craze on the subject, and who are excessively few in number, the ranks of this element are swelled by the half-grown sons of old planters, who have been brought up without any schooling whatsoever. Many of these young desperadoes are in charge of plantations which belong absolutely to the mortgagees, but they are permitted to remain on them because in the present state of real estate it is cheaper to let them stay than to assume the land, pay the expenses of an agent, and settle with that awful being, the tax-collector. These young fellows have no money and no credit. They hire the land out to negroes in shares, expend nothing, pass their time in hunting, drinking, swaggering, damning the nigger and the Yankee, and when the cotton comes in, take half that has been raised. And right here let me give a caution to the readers of THE TIMES, not to take this element as a representative one, for it is not. Just as the hot, heavy weather brings out the big blue-bottle flies, so has the horrible condition of the South permitted these gentlemen to exist. If it had not been for the lawlessness of Kellogg and his merry men, if it had not been for the political wire-working of United States Marshal Packard, these young fellows would have disappeared long ago from the land which they cumber.

But the anger of the other planters whose cattle have been ceaselessly killed, makes them occasionally so hot against poor Sambo that they wink at the murdering deeds of these wretched, wretched boys, they who have been known to shoot down niggers for no other reason than that, tired of working without pay, they had left their plantations and gone elsewhere. All good men shudder at such things, and none deplore them more than the planters themselves when they are cool. But the black man has become such an utter cattle-thief that he is gradually estranging the affections of his best, his only friends, the owners of plantations. The negro is fast becoming the wolf of the nineteenth century. We, whose days are passed in lands where the sheep graze and the cattle low upon pleasant meadows and green sides of hills, untouched by thief, unmangled by wild animal, can hardly realize that state of society which prompted those fables in which the wolf so continually recurs, or those allusions of the Savior to the robber who cometh not in to the sheepfold by the door, but climbeth over the sides. Our civilization has got so far beyond those things that even the memories of them throw no shadow over our existence, and our children repeat the fables or read the parables without in the least understanding their force. The negro is becoming the *stratiotes kai kleptes* of the Gospel, the wolf of the fable. He has proved too much for many planters, who have given up stock-raising in despair. His thieving is now ingrained in him. His first step is to procure a shot-gun and a little creole pony, which he either buys on credit or purchases by saving up his wages. When he has these he, on moonlight nights, repairs to the swamp, shoots the first fat beef he comes across, skins it, butchers it, conceals the hide and such portions of the meat as he cannot consume, and comes to his work next morning as fresh and innocent as the cat that rubs itself against one's legs after killing the pet canary.

It is greatly to be feared that the Republican Party will be held responsible for this condition of things unless the State of Louisiana is permitted to rule herself. Under the Radical officials there seems to be no law save might. The negro, caught red-handed killing cattle, is sent to the Penitentiary by the Parish Judge, and bonded out in a few hours. It is the impossibility of obtaining justice upon offenders that has made the actions of the white men so bloody. If these men who steal cattle are brought to trial, they are at once acquitted by a stupid Judge who cannot read or write, but who considers it his duty to stand by his color. The jurors are mere blocks of ebony, knowing nothing, caring for nothing, trusting implicitly to the instructions they receive from the Judge. And if justice be impossible in criminal matters, it is equally so in civil processes. Judge Manning, of Alexandria, told me that he had to plead before such a jury, and he examined them and found that not one man knew the meaning of plaintiff, or of defendant, or of witness, or of any legal term whatsoever; and that they were utterly incapable of following evidence. Yet before such men suits have to be tried involving immense sums. The Citizen Bank of New-Orleans sued Ex-Gov. Madison Wells for $90,000. The counsel for the prosecution, after surveying with heartfelt contempt and bitterness the jury before him, turned to the Judge, and said: "May it please your Honor, the appearance of this most intelligent body of jurors is sufficient to show me what amount of justice my clients may expect from them. To address them or to endeavor to explain the bearings of the law upon this matter will be unnecessary, since I know that they cannot comprehend me, and that their minds are already made up as to the verdict. I shall, therefore, decline to plead, and appeal at once to the Supreme Court." Even there, though there is less ignorance and more law, there is still the same partisanship, and suits are settled not according to justice but according to politics. If the Republican Party will restore the wronged balance of Louisiana they must do so by an educational qualification. The negro is absolutely unfit to be a juror, and it is a fair question whether the man who is unfit to be a juror can be considered fit to vote upon the public government of the country. "Free your mind from cant above all things" was the advice of a great English writer. Let us do so, North. Let us forget the ideal negro of the novelist, and accept the actual man as he really is.

I left Cotile Landing with feelings of sincere regret, and after being ferried over to the other side of the Red River found myself in Grant Parish, at a point about sixteen miles from Colfax, the scene of the outrage. The road at first led through well-cultivated fields, but after riding some distance I came upon scenes of absolute desolation. It was not that there were any marks of destruction, but that fields well fenced and that retained marks of former cultivation were now abandoned and waste. After riding through a narrow pathway that ran through weeds breast high, a cluster of negro habitations became visible. This was Colfax. There never, it seems, was a town here, nothing but plantation quarters, with the store, overseer's house, and family residence. The latter disappeared from sight some time ago, having been engulfed by the Red River when in flood, and the store, now the court-house, will sooner or later follow suit. The old court-house, where the massacre took place, is a ruin, the roof having been burned when the whites set fire to it, but the walls of which are still standing. It was formerly the stables of the residence, but the proprietor, Mr. Calhoun, had it floored and arranged as a court-house after Grant Parish was established by an act of the Legislature. The fact is that Colfax was at one and the same time a speculation on the part of Mr. Calhoun and a gerrymandering job on the part of Gov. Warmoth. The parish was formed to break down the white majorities of Wynn and Rapides, and to form a parish to which negro immigration should be specially invited, the resolution being not to forget it in the apportionment of State Senators and Representatives, although it has only 850 voters in all. Now there is just one village in Grant Parish, and that is Montgomery, about twenty-three miles north of Colfax, formerly in Wynn Parish. It was the only place where a parish seat could possibly be located, but just as the parish was formed out of the fag ends of two other parishes, so the county seat was formed out of an old plantation quarters. Calhoun, the proprietor, who is humpbacked and eccentric to the verge of mental aberration, was endeared to the negroes both by his peculiar habits and by the liason he had formed with a yellow woman who had borne him several children. Therefore when he invited the blacks generally to come and set up their quarters on his plantation, some 17,000 acres in all, they flocked thither from all quarters.

Among the new comers were two acute colored men from the North, Ward and Flower, who soon acquired perfect sway over their fellows. When the troubles came concerning the installation of the Kellogg officials, in the Spring of last year, they kept the negroes up to the sticking point, although numerically the white men had certainly the advantage. It is believed that they suggested the idea of seizing the Court-house and holding it against the McEnery men, and it was one of them who cut the gas-pipe into lengths and made Quaker cannon. But before the attack came they were off, so that their worthless bodies are not moldering with the hapless hundred that fill the trench outside the ruined building. But the mere fact of the blacks being in arms and holding the Court-house defiantly had such an effect upon the blacks in other places, that the planters everywhere were in terror. This effect was unmistakable, and it was by the strongest efforts only that the planters were able to prevent an explosion over in Rapides. The character of the negro is peculiar. He does not want to slay the white man, for whom he has a constitutional reverence and terror. When he thinks he has the upper hand, he displays it by burning cotton-gins and outraging white women. And this was what happened while the blacks were holding Colfax Court-house. A young white lady was ravished in the parish under very revolting circumstances. Now this is what no white man anywhere can endure, and it will account partially for the determined manner in which the leaders allowed the desperadoes to act their wills after the surrender. Add to this that the bearer of the first demand for surrender—a man universally loved and respected, one of the kindest friends of the black man—had been shot down with the white flag of truce in his hand. While we make allowance for the negro, for his ignorance and his childishness, shall we make none for men who see their friends murdered and their women outraged. When the Northern demagogues shout that the South must be kept down with the bayonet until a black man's life is as safe in Louisiana as in Boston, why don't they say at the same time, and until a white man's property and the honor of white women are safe also. As it is at present, the Federal power, under pretense of protecting law and order, gives the rein to license and the death stab to justice.

From Colfax I traveled through the pine region to Montgomery, a pleasant little town, which ought to be the parish seat. The pines are glorious, and as much turpentine, resin, and tar could be made here as in North Carolina if any one would make the attempt. But the inhabitants of this region are a poor set of whites who are bitten by the idea of cotton, cotton, cotton—nothing but cotton. Their miserable sand-hills will only produce about 150 pounds of cotton to the acre, but they will raise nothing else. I got lost in the pine wood, and found my way to a curious old French settlement, which has been hidden away in the bottoms for generations. They have so intermarried, that the men are barely four feet high, and when their backs are turned, look like boys. The King of the place was a big, broad-shouldered, good-humored Frenchman, who had some American blood in his veins. Most hospitably he took me in, and gave me a splendid supper, bed and breakfast. I talked with him about the troubles, and he was full of grief, but what vexed him most was that the negroes would shoot his beasts and his sheep. He behaved like a father to them, gave them milch kine, and yet the ungrateful *coquins* would shoot even his very cows. He had given a pet cow to his daughter, "*la petite qui vous donne a boire, M'sieur*," and they had hacked at her with axes, had mangled her to death. The *petite* of whom he spoke was certainly of mixed blood, but she had a singularly gentle and meek face, and her glossy black hair was plaited in two long plaits, in the German style. She stood behind our chairs and served us, in company with a frightfully-withered old harridan, evidently of French origin. *La petite* had irregular features, but the gentlest expression and the softest eyes I ever saw. Her glances were like those of a tame deer, and when her soft eyes filled with tears at the recollection of her murdered favorite, I scarcely wondered at her stalwart father's indignation. Another thing that troubled him was that he had been haled away to New-Orleans to testify in the Colfax business, and had so been prevented from looking after his crop of cotton. Half the parish had gone there as witnesses, either for defense or prosecution or as accused. And he who had never stirred from his place had been dragged away. They drag me away, the blacks steal my cattle, the Goverment taxes me to death, I am ruined, ruined. What can I do, Sir, what can I do? As he said this his great arms rose angrily like the sail of a wind mill, and then fell piteously down. It is a hard case. Everywhere it is the same story, from high, from low, and it must be believed. The dastardly carpet-baggers try to offset these truths by stories of outrages, some of which are true, and some wholly false. But the Republican Party, which has taken upon itself, and with some good reason, the task of governing Louisiana, is in honor bound to see that it is governed. From what I have seen and heard, it is simply given over as a prey to all plunderers who choose to call themselves Republicans. It is to be hoped that this iniquity will shortly cease, for these men have heavier burdens than mortal men can bear. Either let us govern them rightfully and protect them in their rights, or let them rule themselves and protect themselves.

G.

KILLED ON THE RAILROAD TRACK.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Oct. 22.—Abram Wynne, a man aged ninety years, while walking on the track of the New-York, Kingston and Syracuse Railroad, near Brown's Station, to-day was struck by the locomotive and killed. The old man was an eccentric character, and persisted in walking on the track. He frequently walked toward the engine, and was doing so at the time of the accident, refusing to leave the track until the train was too near for him to escape.

MEXICO.

GERMANY INTRIGUING TO OBTAIN A FOOTHOLD IN THE REPUBLIC—THE OAXACA DIFFICULTY.

Mail advices from Mexico state that Germany is intriguing to obtain a foothold on Mexican soil. The Germans are offering to loan money with conditions to obtain a colonial tract.

The Oaxaca difficulty proceeds from a strange anomaly; the friends of President Lerdo are trying to get possession of the State Government to carry it for the re-election of Lerdo. In this combination the Dias men have joined. Gov. Castro is rich, incorruptible, and an original Juarez man, and is a strong friend of Gen. Mejia, who is Minister of War, and is looking forward to the Presidency.

Political events there always have great influence over other States, hence the early contest for the supremacy of parties. The events up to date are: When the Legislature met—sixteen in number, nine a majority—this majority was against the Governor. The other seven withdrew and set up a separate body. The two bodies claimed to be the Legislature. To strengthen this position, the Governor had one of the nine arrested, leaving it without a quorum. They called in a *suplente*, whereupon the Governor dissolved that body by a legal process. The question has got before the Federal Congress, and on the final test vote the Lerdistas were in a minority. At a Congressional council, held by the Lerdistas, fifty being present, a resolution was considered demanding of Lerdo the dismissal of his Cabinet within fifteen days, but the matter was not finally disposed of. The same caucus considered measures for the re-election of Lerdo, at which Señor Emilio Velasco, member from Tamaulipas, a distinguished Lerdista politician, denounced the re-election, and said he was a strong friend, and had always been, of Lerdo, but it was not convenient to re-elect him President. An "initiative" has been introduced in Congress against re-election.

MR. TILDEN HAS THE FLOOR.

From the Evening Mail.

THE TIMES of this morning opens up a new vista as to Mr. Samuel J. Tilden's devotion to the railway interests of the country, and, in a quite incidental way, to his own personal interests, which would seem to indicate that there has been something of the "ancillary" order about that devotion. Only a little more than a year ago, namely, in the Spring of 1873, the stockholders of the St. Louis, Alton, and Terre Haute Railroad took into their heads the absurd notion to learn something about the condition of that corporation, over and above what little information the Directors were inclined to furnish. A committee was appointed to look into matters, and in June, 1873, this committee made a report, which cornered a rather questionable transaction (or "operation" we suppose it should be termed) upon the immaculate Mr. Tilden.

Briefly stated the facts appear to be as follows: A reorganization of the company in question was proposed and effected in 1861 and 1862. This involved the forming of a new corporation, in which the old stock and the old debts should be represented by new stock and new bonds, which should be distributed, according to the terms of agreement for reorganization, by the Trustees, *i. e.*, the Purchasing Committee. This was all done. Claims against the old company, which were to be satisfied with mortgage bonds of the new company, were to be put in within six months of the reorganization or outlawed. The affair was all fixed up in June, 1862, and Hon. A. C. Flagg, who had been Trustee in possession, handed over the property to the new corporation. Many months afterward, in the following year, Mr. Flagg rendered an account of his stewardship, in which he detailed all the distributions of securities he had made and all the claims justly chargable upon the new company's mortgage bonds, as also the expenses paid for reorganization, which latter included the nice little plum of $21,000 cash to Mr. Samuel J. Tilden, as counsel and Trustee. Then Mr. Flagg went on to relate in a rather roundabout way that the Purchasing Committee had allowed for a margin of indebtedness beyond what had come in as claims, and held in their own hands a surplus of bonds to the amount of $284,713 70. This margin has figured in various forms in the statements since made, (the Stockholders' Committee say,) but the fact seems to remain that the bonds were issued, and unless recently manipulated out of existence are still an outstanding liability against the company.

The committee, on making this discovery, applied to the President and Directors for light on what seemed to be a dark subject, and were told by the President that "this corporation had nothing to do with that surplus of bonds, and the committee were referred to Mr. Samuel J. Tilden for a detailed explanation of the whole matter." Upon hunting for Mr. Tilden it was found that he had gone to Europe. Then the committee tried to probe Mr. Butler, of the old Purchasing Committee, into whose hands the "margin" was traced. This gentleman declined, in Mr. Tilden's absence, to make any statement or explanation further than that "it might be assumed that the Purchasing Committee claimed that the bonds left over after the reorganization belonged to them personally, but he would make no statement as to what disposition was actually made of them in this case."

Naturally, the committee in their report characterize as "absurd and unworthy of comment" this claim that the surplus bonds belonged to the Purchasing Committee. But this seems to be all that the stockholders took by their motion. For while they got enough information to be suggestive and aggravating, they failed to get enough to be satisfactory. And this is just their fix to this day. Under the circumstances, it occurs to us that Mr. Tilden might very properly rise to explain, about this time. For if this sort of thing is the material out of which a great railway lawyer is made, it certainly cannot be put forward as the essential element of a good Governor or an honest official.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Nevada elects fourteen officers on its State ticket this Fall.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* suggests this ticket, on the more-rag-money issue: For President, George H. Pendleton; for Vice President, Benjamin F. Butler.

John G. Gray, of Ulster County, accepts a Prohibition nomination for District Attorney. His letter reads: "Foreseeing defeat and its consequences, I accept the nomination."

"Pleasure and Payne" is the heading the Cleveland (Ohio) *Herald* gives to its report of the Democratic rejoicings in that city over the election of Henry B. Payne to Congress.

The Boston *Globe* says that the Republicans of Massachusetts generally are coming to the support of Gov. Talbot. Many are still dissatisfied with his peculiar following, but few now seem prepared to imperil the principles and prospects of their party to spite it.

Col. J. D. Waddell has refused to be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Congress in the Seventh District of Georgia. He says he "adequately appreciates the kindly feeling" which suggested his name, but is "perfectly content to stay at home and 'pray for the peace of Rome.'"

Hon. John Quincy Adams has declined a Democratic nomination for the Senate of Massachusetts. He says that the preposterous length to which the sessions of the Legislature have been spun out of late years, renders it impossible for him to attend them without neglecting other more important and agreeable duties.

Hon. Martin I. Townsend has addressed a brief card to the voters of the Seventeenth Congressional District, in which he says that he is not now and never has been in favor of nominating any President for a third term, and that he has never believed that Gen. Grant entertained the idea of being a candidate for a third term.

Lewis H. Clark, Grand Worthy Treasurer of the Good Templars, has refused the "Prohibition" nomination for Congress in the Twenty-sixth District of this State. He says that though entertaining decided views in favor of stringent temperance legislation, he is not a member of the Prohibition Party.

As directed by law, the Secretary of State has ordered printed a sufficient number of ballots relating to the constitutional amendments to meet the wants of the whole State. The ballot explains what will constitute an affirmative or a negative vote. The State Committees of both parties have been supplied with the ballots for distribution.

The vote in Gen. Garfield's district was: Garfield, 12,607; Hurlburt, Independent Republican, 3,136; Woods, Democrat, 6,307. Two years ago, when the Presidential canvass brought out a full vote, Garfield had 10,935 majority, and received a total vote of 19,189 against 3,271 majority this year, and a total vote of 12,607. The full vote of the district in 1872 was 27,434, against 22,050 this year, being a loss in the total vote of 5,484.

The Democrats of Texas are to have a grand State barbecue in Dallas on the 30th inst. Gov. Coke and other State officers and all the Congressmen are announced to speak, and they have invited Gen. John B. Gordon, of Georgia; Hon. L. Q. C. Lamar, of Mississippi; J. Proctor Knott, of Kentucky; Samuel S. Marshall and M. C. Kerr, of Illinois; B. Gratz Brown, of Missouri, and Daniel Voorhees, of Indiana, to be present.

THE EPISCOPAL CONVENTION

A VICTORY FOR THE LOW CHURCH PARTY.

THE NOMINATION OF REV. DR. SEYMOUR REJECTED—THE CONVENTION REFUSE TO CONFIRM HIM BISHOP OF ILLINOIS—WHAT HIS FRIENDS SAY ABOUT IT.

Yesterday was the eighth and last day of the secret debate upon the confirmation of the election of Dr. Seymour as Bishop of Illinois. The result was his rejection by a vote the closeness of which marked the severity of the struggle. The reason assigned is his ritualistic belief and the teaching of ritualism, or allowing it to be taught, to the students of the General Theological Seminary, of which he is Dean. His defense was a general affirmation of the soundness of his theological views, a flat denial of some of the separate charges made against him, and an explanation of others. At all events, it is generally thought that the ritualistic battle has been fought, and that Ritualism is defeated in his person. A more detailed account of the secret debate is given below. There was no public business yesterday, except the reception by the House of Deputies of two messages from the House of Bishops, and the selection of a Board of Missions.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

For eight days the subject of the confirmation of Dr. Seymour to the Episcopate of Illinois has been discussed by the House of Deputies in secret session. Yesterday the result was reached in the rejection of the Bishop elect. The debate was characterized throughout, it is said, by the utmost courtesy, and a great deal of earnestness. The chief point urged against Dr. Seymour was his giving aid and comfort to those who were believed to be enemies of the Church, as shown by extravagance in ritual tending to symbolize false doctrine. The earliest and about the most damaging charge against Dr. Seymour was made by Rev. Dr. Rudder, of Pennsylvania, who proved from the writings of Dr. Seymour that he was unwilling to repress extreme doctrines that were, as he called it, "allowed by the Church." Gov. Stevenson, of Kentucky, also made a strong point, showing that Prof. Seymour had encouraged a student of the Theological Seminary who had expressed in an essay before the Faculty the extremest views of the "real presence," and that he had presented this young man for ordination to the Diaconate without evidence that he had recanted his errors. But notwithstanding these charges the house seemed as yet, in this first stage of the debate, not uninclined to favor Dr. Seymour's confirmation. At this point was read the following extract from the pastoral letter of the House of Bishops bearing upon the points in which it was charged that Prof. Seymour had offended:

We counsel you to bear in mind that while, on the one hand, we must not suffer ourselves to deny any real good by reason of mere popular outcries against ritual forms, so, on the other hand, we are never to allow professions of self-denying labor and service to blind us to the dangers of any movement in the Church. What is known as Ritualism is mainly a question of taste, temperament, and constitution, until it becomes the expression of doctrine. The doctrine which chiefly attempts as yet to express itself by ritual in questionable and dangerous ways is connected with the holy Eucharist. That doctrine is emphatically a novelty in theology. What is known as eucharistical adoration is undoubtedly inculcated and encouraged by that ritual of posture lately introduced among us, which finds no warrant in our office for the administration of the Holy Communion. Although men may, by unlawful reasoning on divine mysteries, argue themselves into acceptance both of the practice and the doctrine which it implies, these are most certainly unauthorized by Holy Scripture, entirely aside from the purpose for which the Holy Sacrament was instituted, and most dangerous in their tendencies. To argue that the spiritual presence of our dear Lord in the Holy Communion for the nurture of the faithful is such a presence as allows worship to Him, thus and there present, is, to say the very least, to be wise above that which is written in God's Holy Word. For the objects of this Holy Sacrament as therein revealed are, first, the memorial before God of the one sacrifice for sins forever; and, secondly, the strengthening and refreshing of the souls of the faithful. Moreover, no one can fail to see that it is impossible for the common mind to draw the line between the worship of such an undefined and mysterious presence, and the awful error of adoring the elements themselves. Wherefore, if a teacher suggest this error by act or posture, he places himself in antagonism to the doctrine of this Church and the teachings of God's Word, and puts in peril the souls of men. In the presence, therefore, of this danger, we call upon the ministers and members of the Church to bear in mind, that while they should always cherish and exhibit that true and genuine reverence which devoutly recognizes the "dignity of that holy mystery, and the great peril of the unworthy receiver thereof," yet it is the bounden duty of each one to deny himself the outward expression of what may be to him only reverence, if that expression even seems to inculcate and encourage superstition and idolatry. In thus speaking of the dangers connected with present movements in the Church, there are other points on which your Bishops must not be silent. The first relates to private confession. Whenever a human soul is possessed by a searching and sincere repentance and a longing for a deeper spiritual life, there come also with these a keener sense of the "exceeding sinfulness of sin," and a desire for an authoritative assurance of forgiveness. And then, on the other hand, frivolous and worldly persons, simply because they desire to rid themselves of any sense of present responsibility or future retribution, seek for the same assurance. Advantage is taken by some teachers in the Church of these two entirely different spiritual states to insist upon private confession to a priest as either the absolute duty of all Christians, or as essential to any high attainments in the religious life. Meantime, the fact that pardon is granted to any child of God on his repentance, accompanied by prayer and reliance on the promises in Christ, as well as in the use of the means of grace, is utterly passed by. The teaching of the Church in this matter is plain and clear.

She permits and offers to her children the opening of their griefs in private to some minister of God's Word. But she does not make this the first resort. She does not provide for its frequent recurrence or uniform practice; she does not impose it by ecclesiastical ordinance; she does not hold or declare it necessary for the forgiveness of sins, or for the attainment of high degrees of spiritual advancement; nor does she connect it with blessings which can be secured only by its observance. She simply offers and commends this privilege to those of her children who cannot quiet their own consciences by self-examination, immediate confession to God, with faith in Christ, repentance and restitution. Wherefore to make this seeking of comfort and counsel not exceptional but customary, not free but enforced, (if not by actual law, at least by moral obligation and spiritual necessities,) is to rob Christ's provision of its mercy, and to change it into an engine of oppression and a source of corruption. History demonstrates this. The experience of families, and even of nations, shows that the worst practical evils are inseparable from this gross abuse. To pervert the godly counsel and advice which may quiet a disturbed conscience into the arbitrary direction which supplants the conscience is to do away with that sense of moral responsibility under which every man "shall give account of himself to God."

Dr. Seymour's friends were all willing to assert that they believed his views did not differ from those thus authoritatively expressed by the fathers of the Church. But there was no one person expressly authorized to assert, as his representative, that, without any mental reservation, and in the ordinary meaning of the words, the passage above quoted expressed his views upon the points in dispute. Had this been otherwise, a different result would probably have been reached. But this point was passed, and the debate dragged its slow length along without other especially prominent features until Tuesday afternoon when a letter from Right Rev. A. Cleveland Coxe, Bishop of Western New-York, was read stating that Prof. Seymour had knowingly allowed Father Grafton, an extremist of Boston, to indoctrinate the students of the Theological Seminary in New-York in his peculiar views of the real presence in the Eucharist. At the session of yesterday morning several letters from Prof. Seymour were read flatly denying the assertions of Bishop Coxe's letter. Mr. William Welsh, of Philadelphia, then presented convincing evidence of the entire accuracy of the statements of Bishop Coxe by reading a letter written a year ago to Rev. Dr. Forbes, by Bishop Coxe, in which occurs the following passage: "I have the present acting Dean's (Prof. Seymour's) own acknowledgement that he permitted Father Grafton to visit and indoctrinate the students last Winter." Another letter was also read which was sent by Bishop Coxe to Mr. Welsh, and dated Oct. 21, 1874. In this letter were given the particulars of the interviews between the students of the Theological Seminary and Father Grafton. Mr. Welsh also gave the particulars of a conversation yesterday morning with Prof. Buell, of the Theological Seminary, in which the latter stated that more than a year since he had remonstrated with Prof. Seymour upon the impropriety of allowing Father Grafton to have access to the students. An introductory lecture delivered by Prof. Buell to the Junior Class immediately after Father Grafton's visit, was then read. This document warned the students against the false doctrine inculcated by Dr. Seymour. This was the second stage of the debate, and the corroboration of the old charges against the Bishop elect by this new evidence seemed to convince those who had been hitherto wavering. The debate was closed by Judge Otis, who, on behalf of the members of the Illinois delegation, had been charged with the conduct of the effort to procure the approval of the house. His appeal was an earnest one, and was to the purport that a horror of ritualism ought not to affect the question of the confirmation or rejection of Prof. Seymour, because the Committee on Canons had taken legislative action upon the subject which would be final and effective. Prayer was then offered by the President, after which each deputy engaged personally in private devotions. At about 3 o'clock the yeas and nays were called upon the following resolution, which had been reported by a committee of the House, on the fourth day of the debate:

Resolved, That the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies approve of the testimonials of Rev. George F. Seymour, Bishop Elect of Illinois, and give their consent to his consecration.

Resolved, That the House proceed to sign the proper certificate to be presented to the House of Bishops.

Fully three-quarters of an hour were spent in taking the vote. At the time forty-one dioceses were represented by clerical votes and forty dioceses by lay votes. Arkansas had no lay representation. The official count was as follows: Clerical vote by diocese, each diocese being entitled to one vote—yeas, 19; nays, 10; divided 12. Lay vote—yeas, 13; nays, 18; divided, 9. The confirmation of Dr. Seymour as Bishop of Illinois was accordingly defeated by a concurrence of both orders. The vote by dioceses was as follows:

Clerical Vote.—Yeas—Albany, California, Central New-York, Easton, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Long Island, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, New-Hampshire, New-York, Vermont, Western New-York, and Wisconsin.

Nays—Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Virginia.

Divided—Alabama, Arkansas, Central Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Nebraska, New-Jersey, North Carolina, Pittsburg, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee and Texas.

Lay Vote.—Yeas—Alabama, Albany, Illinois, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New-Jersey, New-York, North Carolina, Vermont.

Nays—California, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Long Island, Minnesota, New-Hampshire, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Virginia, Western New-York, and Wisconsin.

Divided—Central New-York, Central Pennsylvania, Connecticut, Easton, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Pittsburg, Tennessee, and Texas.

The vote of each individual deputy was as follows:

YEAS—CLERICAL DEPUTIES.

Alabama—Rev. Dr. Horace Stringfellow, Rev. Dr. John Fulton.
Albany—Rev. Dr. William Payne, Rev. Dr. J. Ireland Tucker, Rev. Dr. Hiram W. Beers, Rev. Dr. J. H. Hobart Brown.
Arkansas—Rev. Caleb A. Bruce.
California—Rev. Hobart Chetwood, Rev. Giles A. Easton, Rev. William A. Githens.
Central New-York—Rev. Dr. Edwin M. Van Dusen, Rev. Dr. Walter Ayrault, Rev. William A. Hitchcock.
Central Pennsylvania—Rev. Dr. William Paret, Rev. Dr. Charles Breck.
Delaware—Rev. Charles S. Spencer.
Easton—Rev. Dr. Edward J. Stearns, Rev. Dr. John Crosdale, Rev. Dr. William Fulton.
Florida—Rev. Dr. J. Jackson Scott.
Georgia—Rev. Henry K. Rees, Rev. Dr. William C. Williams, Rev. Dr. Samuel Benedict.
Illinois—Rev. Dr. Samuel Chase, Rev. Dr. Clinton Locke, Rev. Dr. Sidney Corbett.
Indiana—Rev. Warren H. Roberts, Rev. George J. Magill, Rev. Francis S. Dunham.
Iowa—Rev. Robert C. McIlwain, Rev. Jonathan E. Goodhue, Rev. Charles H. Seymour.
Long Island—Rev. Dr. Charles H. Hall, Rev. Dr. Jacob W. Diller, Rev. Dr. Samuel M. Haskins.
Louisiana—Rev. Samuel S. Harris.
Maine—Rev. Christopher S. Leffingwell, Rev. Samuel Upjohn, Rev. Julius H. Ward, Rev. Dr. David Pise.
Maryland—Rev. Dr. George Leeds.
Massachusetts—Rev. Dr. Alexander Burgess, Rev. Dr. Thomas R. Lambert.
Michigan—Rev. George D. Gillespie, Rev. J. W. Brown, Rev. Samuel Earp, Rev. George Worthington.
Minnesota—Rev. Dr. John S. Kidney, Rev. Dr. David B. Knickerbacker.
Mississippi—Rev. Dr. William Croes Crane, Rev. Dr. Henry Ganson, Rev. William K. Douglas.
Missouri—Rev. Dr. James Runcie, Rev. Dr. Montgomery Schuyler, Rev. Dr. Edward F. Berkley.
Nebraska—Rev. Dr. Alexander C. Garrett, Rev. Henry C. Shaw.
New-Hampshire—Rev. Dr. Henry A. Coit, Rev. Dr. Marcellus H. Herrick, Rev. James Haughton.
New-Jersey—Rev. Dr. William G. Farrington, Rev. Dr. Richard M. Abercrombie.
New-York—Rev. Dr. Alfred B. Beach, Rev. Dr. Philander K. Cady, Rev. Dr. —— Gear.
North Carolina—Rev. Dr. Alfred A. Watson, Rev. Dr. Alfred Smedes.
Ohio—Rev. Edward H. Jewett.
Pennsylvania—Rev. Dr. Thomas F. Davies.
Pittsburg—Rev. Dr. John Scarborough, Rev. Dr. Henry W. Spalding.
Rhode Island—Rev. Storrs O. Seymour, Rev. Daniel Goodwin.
South Carolina—Rev. Dr. James H. Elliott, Rev. A. Toomer Porter.
Tennessee—Rev. Wm. C. Gray, Rev. Dr. John A. Harrison.
Texas—Rev. Benjamin A. Rogers, Rev. Walter R. Richardson.
Vermont—Rev. Dr. Malcolm Douglass, Rev. J. Isham Bliss, Rev. Nathaniel S. Putnam, Rev. Edward R. Atwill.
Western New-York—Rev. Dr. Israel Foot, Rev. Dr. James Rankine, Rev. Duncan C. Mann.
Wisconsin—Rev. Dr. James De Koven, Rev. Franklin R. Hoff, Rev. William P. Ten Broeck.

NAYS—CLERICAL DEPUTIES.

Alabama—Rev. Dr. John M. Banister, Rev. Richard H. Cobbs.
Arkansas—Rev. Robert W. Trimble.
California—Rev. Elias Birdsall.
Central New-York—Rev. Dr. William D. Wilson.
Central Pennsylvania—Rev. A. Augustus Marple, Rev. William C. Leverett.
Connecticut—Rev. Dr. William Cooper Mead, Rev. Dr. E. Edwards Beardsley, Rev. Edwin E. Johnson, Rev. Jacob L. Clark.
Delaware—Rev. Samuel F. Hotchkin, Rev. Joseph A. Stone, Rev. Benjamin J. Douglass.
Easton—Rev. Theodore P. Barber.
Florida—Rev. Owen P. Thackara, Rev. William Mumford, Rev. Dr. Riverius Camp.
Georgia—Rev. William H. Clarke.
Illinois—Rev. Dr. Edward Sullivan.
Indiana—Rev. Dr. John B. Wakefield.
Iowa—Rev. James Trimble.
Kansas—Rev. Dr. Charles Reynolds, Rev. John Bakewell, Rev. John K. Dunn, Rev. Archibald Beatty.
Kentucky—Rev. Dr. James Craik, Rev. Dr. Edmund T. Perkins, Rev. Jacob S. Shipman, Rev. William M. Pettis.
Long Island—Rev. Dr. Noah Schenck.
Louisiana—Rev. William F. Adams, Rev. John F. Girault, Rev. Dr. W. T. Dickinson Dalzell.
Maryland—Rev. Dr. Orlando Hutton, Rev. Dr. Meyer Lewin, Rev. Dr. Thomas U. Dudley, Jr.
Massachusetts—Rev. Dr. Alexander H. Vinton, Rev. Dr. William R. Huntington.
Minnesota—Rev. Dr. Sterling Y. McMasters.
Mississippi—Rev. Alexander Marks.
Missouri—Rev. Charles P. Jennings.
Nebraska—Rev. Samuel Goodale, Rev. Richard C. Talbot.
New-Hampshire—Rev. Dr. Isaac G. Hubbard.
New-Jersey—Rev. Dr. Samuel A. Clark, Rev. J. F. Garrison.
New-York—Rev. Dr. Samuel Cooke.
North Carolina—Rev. Joseph C. Huske, Rev. Dr. Joseph Buxton.
Ohio—Rev. Dr. Erastus Burr, Rev. Dr. John Boyd, Rev. William W. Farr.
Pennsylvania—Rev. Dr. Thomas P. Davies.
Pittsburg—Revs. Henry S. Getz, Richard S. Smith.
Rhode Island—Revs. Daniel Henshaw, George L. Locke.
South Carolina—Revs. Charles C. Pinckney, J. D. McCullough.
Tennessee—Revs. George Beckett, Thomas W. Humes.
Texas—Revs. S. M. Bird, S. D. Davenport.
Virginia—Revs. Charles W. Andrews, George H. Norton, J. S. Hauckel, Charles Minnigerode.
Western New-York—Rev. William Shelton.
Wisconsin—Rev. William Adams.

YEAS—LAY DEPUTIES.

Alabama—Mr. William H. Bray.
Albany—Messrs. Orlando Meads, James Forsyth, G. Pomeroy Keese, Lyman Tremain.
Central New-York—Messrs. George F. Comstock, George C. McWhorter.
Central Pennsylvania.—Messrs. Henry Coppee, John L. Atlee.
Connecticut.—Messrs. Origen S. Seymour, Benjamin Stark.
Florida.—Mr. Robert Walker.
Georgia.—Mr. William W. Montgomery.
Illinois—Messrs. Lucius B. Otis, William F. Whitehouse.
Kentucky—Mr. Samuel B. Churchill.
Louisiana—Mr. George W. Race.
Maine—Messrs. James Bridge, Henry Ingalls, George E. B. Jackson, Robert H. Gardiner.
Maryland—Messrs. Frederick W. Brune, E. Wyatt Blanchard.
Massachusetts—Messrs. Enoch R. Mudge, George C. Shattuck.
Michigan—Messrs. Charles C. Trowbridge, Henry P. Baldwin.
Mississippi—Messrs. Richard S. Stith, Peter B. Bailey.
Missouri—Messrs. H. I. Bodley, John T. Douglass.
Nebraska—Mr. Julian Metcalf.
New-Jersey—Messrs. Jeremiah C. Garthwaite, Henry Meigs, Alfred Mills.
New-York—Messrs. Samuel B. Ruggles, Cambridge Livingston, William A. Davies.
North Carolina.—Messrs. William H. Battle, A. J. De Rosset, R. H. Smith, James G. Martin.
Pittsburg—Messrs. G. W. Cass, Hill Burgwin.
Rhode Island.—Mr. J. H. Steness.
Tennessee—Messrs. Jacob Thompson, George R. Fairbanks.
Texas—Mr. C. C. Augur.
Vermont—Messrs. T. P. Redfield, J. H. Williams, Hiram B. Smith, Thomas H. Canfield.
Western New-York—Mr. George W. Cuyler.

NAYS—LAY DEPUTIES.

Alabama—Messrs. Nathaniel H. R. Dawson, F. B. Clark.
California—Messrs. Watson Webb, Thomas Welsh.
Central New-York—John H. Chedall, James W. Clarke.
Central Pennsylvania—Messrs. Robert A. Lamperton, Henry B. Rockwell.
Connecticut—Messrs. John B. Robertson, H. Sydney Hayden.
Delaware—Messrs. Franklin Fell, S. Minot Curtis.
Easton—Messrs. R. C. Mackall, J. L. Adkins.
Florida—Messrs. Jacqueline J. Daniel, Henry E. Dotterer, John Hamilton.
Georgia—Messrs. Charles J. Jenkins, John R. Johnson.
Indiana—Mr. William H. Morrison.
Iowa—Messrs. Sampson C. Bever, J. L. Duymude.
Kansas—Messrs. John W. Farnsworth, Elijah M. Bartholomew, Ambrose Todd, James C. Horton.
Kentucky—Messrs. John W. Stevenson, William Cornwall, William F. Bullock.
Long Island—Messrs. Henry E. Pierrepont, John W. Hunter, John A. King, William Nichol.
Louisiana—Mr. W. B. Bisco.
Maryland—Mr. Montgomery Blair.
Massachusetts—Messrs. Robert M. Mason, Edmund H. Bennett.
Michigan—Mr. Peter R. L. Pierce.
Minnesota—Messrs. Eli T. Wilder, Isaac Atwater, F. S. Keese.
Mississippi—Mr. Thomas E. B. Pegues.
Missouri—Mr. J. H. Simpson.
New-Hampshire—Mr. F. Lowe.
New-Jersey—Mr. Cortlandt Parker.
Ohio—Messrs. J. H. Devereux, John W. Andrews, Augustus H. Moss, Valentine B. Horton.
Pennsylvania—Messrs. George L. Harrison, William Welsh, Lemuel Coffin, Isaac Hazelhurst.
Pittsburg—Messrs. John H. Shoenberger, Thomas M. Howe.
Rhode Island—Messrs. Frank E. Richmond, Augustus Hoppin.
South Carolina—Messrs. Edward McCrady, Henry D. Lesesne, J. J. Pringle Smith, John B. Palmer.
Tennessee—Messrs. William H. Stephens, Edmund Cooper.
Texas—Mr. George W. Jackson.
Virginia—Messrs. Hugh W. Sheffey, R. C. L. Moncure, Richard Parker, Nathaniel H. Massie.
Western New-York—Messrs. Dewitt Parshall, James M. Smith, Thomas C. Montgomery.
Wisconsin—Mr. William H. Clark.

The result of this vote prevents the questions involved in the case from going before the House of Bishops, and the Diocese of Illinois will be obliged to call another convention to elect a Bishop, and his consecration will be passed upon by the Standing Committee of the Church.

Of course the friends of Dr. Seymour are very much hurt by his rejection. They do not feel that he has been tried on his merits at all, and they regard his defeat as the result of a connection with Ritualism which was forced upon him contrary to the facts and to his belief. It was, in short, a contest between the High Church and Low Church, rather than an inquiry into Dr. Seymour's personal merits or demerits. Indeed, the concrete proposition was made to Dr. Seymour's friends that if they would abandon his support there should be no restrictive legislation upon Ritualism. And what other than a party reason could have prompted the circulation of pamphlets such as the "Worship of the Body" and the "Confraternity of the Blessed Sacrament!" It was not pretended that he wrote them, and there was no proof even that he favored them. The accusation of abuse of his trust as Professor in the Theological Seminary his friends turn into praise. His predecessors, Drs. J. M. Forbes and Francis Vinton, were, they say, too harsh in their treatment of the students. If one of them inclined to extreme doctrines, he was immediately censured, sent to the Bishop, or otherwise theologically ill-treated. But on Dr. Seymour's accession he adopted a milder policy. He regarded the young candidates for orders as learners rather than as practiced theologians, and thought they should be so treated. And from this indulgence to his pupils was drawn a doctrinal inference against which Dr. Seymour fought a disastrous battle. It may be a *non sequitur* to argue that what one does not censure in others he therefore believes himself. But the argument was disastrous to Dr. Seymour. To further show that his conduct at the seminary ought to be above suspicion, Dr. Seymour's supporters point to an incident at the recent breakfast of the Clerical Reunion, when, in the presence of ten Bishops and 100 clergymen, Dr. Potter spoke of the "entire peaceableness and harmony of the seminary during the two years of the administration of the present acting Dean," (Dr. Seymour,) and at the remark there was a unanimous burst of applause.

Another point urged by the friends of Dr. Seymour is that he is bearing the punishment prepared for another. Six months ago, they say, was organized the opposition to Dr. Seymour which has shown itself in the last ten days. It was expected that Rev. Dr. DeKoven, of Racine College, would be the nominee, and he is reputed to be an acknowledged Ritualist. If he had been selected in the place of Dr. Seymour, then would have been easily understood the spirit which manifested itself in the confirmation debate. But against him was the opposition organized, and against Dr. Seymour was it manifested. It is true that Dr. DeKoven and Dr. Seymour are warm personal friends. But so are Dr. Seymour and young Mr. Tyng. Dr. Seymour has narrowed his sympathies to no particular school in the Church, and has broken no personal friendships for theological reasons. Every attempt to trace to him the peculiar views for which Dr. De Koven is responsible has been an entire failure, and his friends describe his theological belief to be precisely the same as that of Bishop Potter, of New-York; Bishop Odenheimer, of New-Jersey; Bishop Neely, of Maine; Bishop Quintard, of Tennessee, and many other members of the House of Bishops.

Now that the secret session is over the holding of it at all is recognized by all parties to be such a mistake that it is not likely that there ever will be another. The character of the discussion, although at all times decorous, and at all times intended for the good of the Church, was such as would never be again allowed so long as so simple a course is possible as a reference to a committee, with instructions to report the facts in the case. Then the house could base a satisfactory decision easily, quickly, and without awakening animosity. But one good result at least has been attained by the secret session. The contest over Ritualism has been fought in secret, and those who had promised themselves the pleasure of listening to a heated, and perhaps acrimonious, debate upon the subject, will probably not even be gratified by witnessing the empty ceremony of taking a vote to decide an issue already so effectually killed.

A prominent feature of to-day's debate, which was second in interest to no other, was the reading of a letter from Dr. Seymour, asking to be heard on the floor of the house, a course not indeed without precedent. His letter was as follows:

To the Clerical and Lay Deputies of the General Convention:

REVEREND BRETHREN, AND BRETHREN OF THE LAITY: The unprecedented course which has been adopted and pursued by the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies in reference to the question of my confirmation to the Episcopate justifies me, I venture to submit, in addressing this note to your reverend and honorable body, to crave the privilege of being allowed to be present on the floor of your house to answer for myself the charges which may be made against me as to anything that I have ever said or done.

Vague rumors reach me of serious accusations, which, so far as I have been able to ascertain the drift of them, are without exception founded on mistake, and are easily corrected and refuted. But in most points they touch upon things fully known only to myself or to others who are not members of your house, so that no explanations sent through third persons can be entirely satisfactory to you or just to me.

I can truly say from my heart that I never sought or desired the Episcopal office. My present painful position as a Bishop elect is one into which I was suddenly forced by circumstances over which I had no control. Gladly would I, had I the power, replace myself where I was when the Diocese of Illinois elected me; but this I cannot do at this stage of the proceedings.

For nineteen years and more I have served the Church as Deacon and Presbyter, and I leave it to my Bishop and my brethren of the clergy and laity, who have known me from the first, to tell how I have lived, and how I have labored. But I will say for myself that the Protestant Episcopal Church has never had a more loyal son than she has in me. I will say for myself, and all who know me will bear me witness that it is true, that there is nothing which is further from my nature than concealment or evasion.

The question with me is, not whether I am to be made a Bishop or no. My anxiety is altogether for my life and usefulness as a clergyman and my character as a man. With great respect, very faithfully and truly yours,
GEORGE F. SEYMOUR.
GENERAL THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, Oct. 22, 1874.

The only public business of the day was the election of a Board of Missions, and the reception by the House of Deputies of the two following messages from the House of Bishops:

MESSAGE NO. 33.—The House of Bishops informs the House of Deputies that it has adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, the House of Deputies concurring, That the following amendment of the constitution be proposed in this General Convention, and made known to the several Diocesan Conventions, viz: That the sixth article of the constitution be amended by the addition of the following clause: "Appeal from the judgment of the Diocesan Court may be provided for by the General Convention."

MESSAGE NO. 34.—The House of Bishops informs the House of Deputies that it has adopted the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, The Diocese of Texas by constitutional action of the Bishops and convention has, for urgent and sufficient reasons, declared its desire to establish its northern and western limits on the northern lines of Lampassas, Corryville, McClellan, Limestone, Freestone, Anderson, Smith, Gregg, and Marion Counties, and on the western lines of Matagorda, Wharton, Colorado, Fayette, Bastrop, Travis, Burnette, and Lampassas counties: and

Whereas, This convention is sufficiently assured of the consent of the parishes lying north and west of the aforesaid limits to the proposed limitation of the diocese.

Resolved, the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies concurring, That the General Convention hereby signifies its consent and agreement to the limitation of the Diocese of Texas as hereinbefore described, and that so much and no more of the State of Texas as lies within the aforesaid limits is to be hereafter regarded and known as the Diocese of Texas.

BASE-BALL.

A VICTORY FOR THE RED STOCKINGS.

The Boston and Atlantic clubs yesterday finished their championship series of games, on the Union Grounds. Of the ten games which these clubs have played together, the Red Stockings were successful in six and the Atlantics in four. Yesterday's game would undoubtedly have been another victory for the Atlantics had they given their pitcher anything like good support in the field. But just now it seems next to impossible for them to play two good games in succession against any first-class club, and consequently the result of yesterday's game surprised nobody. Ferguson and Pearce, the two veterans of the Atlantic nine, played very poorly. Their errors, though small in number, were very serious in nature, as nearly two-thirds of the runs scored by the Red Stockings were the result of their bad play. Fleet helped the Boston players to increase their score by his miserable exhibition behind the bat. Sweezey played second base well, and captured ten men by his excellent fielding, while McGee made three grand catches in the out-field. The Bostons played an ordinary game, but were strong at the bat, as the following score shows:

ATLANTIC.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	BOSTON.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.
Chapman, r. f.	0	1	1	0	Wright, s. s.	1	1	0	4
Ferguson, 3d b.	1	0	2	3	Barnes, 2d b.	3	2	2	8
Pearce, s. s.	2	1	1	3	Spalding, p.	1	1	1	2
Bond, p.	1	1	0	0	White, c.	1	1	2	0
Fleet, c.	1	2	4	1	McVey, r. f.	2	3	3	0
Sweezey, 2d b.	0	0	0	10	Leonard, l. f.	2	3	0	0
Dehlman, 1st b.	0	0	17	0	O'Rorke, 1st b.	0	2	18	0
McGee, c. f.	0	0	2	0	Hall, c. f.	1	0	0	0
Booth, l. f.	0	1	0	0	Schafer, 3d b.	1	2	0	4
Total	5	6	27	17	Total	11	15	27	18

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Atlantic	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	5
Boston	0	0	1	0	0	3	5	2	0	11

Runs earned—Boston, 0; Atlantic, 0.
Bases on errors—Boston, 6; Atlantic, 4.
Fielding errors—Boston, 9; Atlantic, 14.
Wides pitched by Bond, 13; by Spalding, 17.
Time of game—Two hours and ten minutes.
Umpire—Robert Matthews, of the Mutual Club.

At Princeton, N. J., yesterday the Princeton University nine played a very fine game against the Flyaway Club of New-York, which they won by a score of 10 to 3, the New-Yorkers scoring in the last inning only.

A grand ten-men and ten-inning match between the Mutuals and Atlantics will be played on the Union Grounds to-morrow. Game to be called at 3 P. M. sharp.

DESTITUTION IN NEBRASKA.

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 22.—Mr. E. B. Chandler, Secretary of the State Aid Society, states that there are from 700 to 1,000 people who will need to be fed during the coming Winter. The citizens of this State are doing all they can, but they will be unable to supply all the demands upon them.

KINGS COUNTY POLITICS.

THE REPUBLICAN AND DEMOCRATIC CONVENTIONS.

THE THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT REPUBLICAN CONVENTION—PETER W. OSTRENDER AND FREDERICK COCHEU THE NOMINEES.

The Third Congressional District Republican Convention was held at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon in Sawyer's Hall, Fulton street. Mr. Charles Cheshire called the convention to order. Messrs. McCall and Cohen were made temporary Secretaries. After the roll had been called and the credentials of the delegates examined, the Chairman announced that there were no contested seats. The temporary officers were then made permanent officers of the convention. Mr. McCall nominated Mr. Peter W. Ostrender for the long term. Mr. Smith nominated Mr. A. W. Gleason, of the Twenty-third Ward. Mr. Pettengill nominated Benjamin E. Hale. Judge Van Cott nominated Simeon B. Chittenden, of the First Ward. Col. Jones seconded the nomination of Mr. Ostrender. Mr. Burtiss, of the Seventh Ward, nominated Eugene D. Berri. Mr. Berri's name was received with enthusiastic applause. An informal ballot was then taken, with the following result: Chittenden, 12; Berri, 19; Ostrender, 23; Hale, 9; Gleason, 4. A formal vote was then taken, and resulted as follows: Berri, 20; Ostrender, 26; Chittenden, 11; Hale, 9; Gleason, 1. Neither of the candidates receiving a majority of all the votes cast, another formal vote was taken, with the following result: Chittenden, 12; Berri, 19; Ostrender, 28; Hale, 9; Gleason, 4. Another vote being necessary, it was taken as follows: Chittenden, 12; Berri, 19; Ostrender, 34; Hale, 9; Gleason, 3. Three other ballots were taken without changing the result. On the eighth ballot Mr. Ostrender received 37 votes, and Mr. Berri, 24. Mr. Chittenden received 6 votes. Mr. Ostrender having received a majority of all the votes cast, was declared the nominee of the convention. The convention then proceeded to nominate a candidate for the short term. Mr. J. C. Watson nominated Mr. Darwin R. James. Mr. Wallace nominated Frederick Cocheu. An informal ballot was taken, with the following result: Cocheu, 37; James, 29; Hale, 1. On a formal ballot being taken Mr. Cocheu received 38 votes, Mr. James 28, and Mr. Hale 1. The nomination of Mr. Cocheu was then made unanimous, after which the convention adjourned.

SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT REPUBLICAN CONVENTION—NO NOMINATION MADE.

The Second Congressional District Republican Convention met yesterday at 3 o'clock in Latimer Hall, Court street, Brooklyn. The convention organized by electing Mr. John H. Schilling, permanent Chairman. When the credentials of the delegates had been examined, a delegate from the Sixth Ward moved that a committee of one from each delegation be appointed to select a candidate for Congress in the Second Congressional District. The motion was carried and the committee instructed to report to the convention at 8 o'clock next Monday evening, at Coakley Hall. The convention then adjourned until Monday evening. Mr. S. B. Chittenden, of the First Ward, is the only candidate thus far spoken of.

KINGS COUNTY DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

The Kings County Democratic Convention was held yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock, in the Phenix Building, Court street, Brooklyn. Gen. James B. Craig was elected permanent Chairman of the convention. After the roll had been called Mr. Brown nominated Winchester Britton for the office of District Attorney. The nomination was seconded by Mr. P. Keady, of the Sixth Ward. Mr. Britton was unanimously nominated. Thomas A. Gardiner, the present incumbent, was unanimously nominated for the office of County Treasurer. Maurice Fitzgerald was unanimously nominated for the office of County Auditor. Mr. Fitzgerald is the present incumbent of the office. For Commissioners of Charity the following nominations were unanimously made: Second District, Dr. Thomas B. Norris; Third District, John Raher, (at present one of the Commissioners;) and Fifth District, Harman V. Storms. Dr. Henry C. Simms and Francis Nolen received the nominations for Coroners in the Eastern District. The present incumbent of the office, Mr. Stephen J. Voorhees, received the nomination for Justice of the Sessions. A resolution was passed, as at the City Convention, asking the co-operation of the Liberals. The "Liberals" met at No. 389 Fulton street yesterday, and indorsed the Democratic city and county tickets.

BROOKLYN CITY DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

The Brooklyn City Democratic Convention met at noon yesterday at the rooms of the Democratic General Committee. The convention was called to order by Mr. Edward Rowe. After the roll had been called and the credentials of the delegates examined, Mr. Tunis T. Talmage was elected permanent Chairman. Mr. Gilberson, of the Twenty-first Ward, and Mr. Cole, of the Twentieth Ward, were elected Secretaries. The Chairman in returning thanks for the election, said that the Republicans of the county had nominated good men, and for that reason urged upon the delegates to make good nominations. Gen. Craig then announced that Alderman Whitney was not a candidate for the Controllership, and in a short speech nominated Ex-Mayor Powell for the office. The nomination was seconded by Messrs. Rowe and Cole. The roll was then called, and all the delegates voting for Mr. Powell, he was declared the nominee of the convention. A committee of six was appointed by the chair to inform Mr. Powell of his nomination. Mr. Lyons, of the Thirteenth Ward, nominated William S. Searing for City Auditor, and on the roll being called a unanimous vote was recorded in his favor. A committee was appointed to bring Mr. Searing before the convention. On motion of Gen. Craig, a committee was appointed to inform the Liberals of the nominations made by the Democratic City Convention, and to request their co-operation. The candidates nominated made short speeches thanking the delegates for their nomination. The convention then adjourned.

KINGS COUNTY NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTIONS.

The National Democrats of Kings County held County, City, and Congressional Conventions yesterday, at which the following nominations were made:

District Attorney—Daniel P. Barnard.
County Auditor—John L. O'Brien.
County Treasurer—W. H. Pegg.
Commissioners of Charities—Second District, Timothy Desmond; Third District, Patrick Dugan; Fifth District, Francis Hopkins.
Coroners—T. S. Henderson, W. D. Willis, J. Krulder, E. D.
Justice of Sessions—W. B. Howard.
Controller—Thomas H. Faron.
City Auditor—James J. McCormack.

Col. Wood was nominated for Congress in the Second District. In the other Congressional Districts no nominations were made. Col. Wood, who presided over the County Convention, stated that he had received a communication from Mr. Tilden asking for an interview.

FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

The Fourth Congressional District Republican Convention was held last evening in the Turn Hall, Meserole street, E. D., at 7:30 o'clock. Mr. Jacob Worth was elected permanent Chairman, and Messrs. Hanning and Costigan permanent Secretaries. After the roll had been called, Mr. George C. Bennett was unanimously nominated for Congress from the Fourth District. The convention then adjourned.

KINGS COUNTY REPUBLICAN ASSEMBLY CONVENTIONS.

In seven of the nine Assembly Districts of Kings County conventions were held yesterday by the Republicans, and the following nominations were made:

Districts.	Districts.
1. Adjourned.	6. Jacob Worth.
2. Selah C. Carll.	7. John P. Short.
3. Adjourned.	8. Adjourned.
4. John Cline.	9. John F. Stevenson.
5. A. P. Higgins.	

SECOND AND THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT DEMOCRATIC CONVENTIONS.

The Second Congressional District Democratic Convention was held last evening at 7 o'clock, in the rooms of the Democratic General Committee, corner of Remsen and Court streets, Brooklyn. Gen. Craig was made permanent Chairman. On the roll being called, after the credentials had been examined, the votes of all the delegates were found to be recorded in favor of John G. Schumaker. Mr. Schumaker appeared before the convention and made a long speech.

The Third Congressional District Democratic Convention was held in the same place at 8 o'clock, but after being called to order adjourned without making any nomination.

ELECTION TRIALS IN CANADA.

TORONTO, Oct. 22.—The election trials are being proceeded with. Mr. Plumb, member for Niagara; Mr. MacKenzie, member for Montreal West; and Mr. Cameron, member for South Huron, have been unseated by the court; but in no case was personal bribery proved, so that each member is again eligible for election. Two out of the three unseated members were supporters of the Government.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

MURDER IN BROOKLYN.

A DEMOCRATIC POLITICIAN STABBED BY AN ITALIAN BARBER—THE WOUNDED MAN NOT EXPECTED TO RECOVER.

Late on Wednesday evening Albert E. Crocker, of No. 172 Pearl street, Brooklyn, a clerk in the Register's office, attended a ball given by the "Narrow Back Rangers" in the City Assembly Rooms, Brooklyn. The "Rangers" are a band of fantastics, who annually parade the streets in grotesque costumes and wind up with a ball in the evening. Crocker remained at the Assembly Rooms until about 1 o'clock, Thursday, when he left with others, and continued drinking until morning. The party got very much under the influence of liquor, and when passing through Jay street about 8 o'clock yesterday morning, they came up to the shop of an Italian barber named Mellchisedens Dambrugia, residing at No. 236. The barber had been a favorite subject for ridicule and amusement among the rowdies of the neighborhood since he opened his shop, a few months ago, and they resolved to have "some fun with him," as they termed it. Among those who were in company with Crocker at the time was a young man named Charles Sholl, of No. 234 Pearl street, who had been his companion during the previous evening at the ball. The barber was sweeping the sidewalk outside of his shop, and his assistant, Piemonti, was engaged inside, when Crocker and Sholl, with two or three others, came up. The party commenced to mock and jest at the barber, and tore away his pole, and threw it into the street. He remonstrated with them in vain. His broken English only made him the subject of fresh ridicule. Finding that his presence on the street called forth all manner of abusive epithets from Crocker and his party, he went into his shop, resolved to take no notice of them. But this seemed to excite instead of to pacify the fury of his assailants, who were not satisfied to depart until they flung two bricks in through the shop window, breaking a mirror and gas fixtures within. The barber and his assistant then came out and pursued the party down the street, shouting for the Police, who did not, however, come to his assistance in time to prevent what followed.

The barbers returned to the shop, and were again engaged in cleaning up, when Crocker and his party returned and attacked them a second time, smashing the mirrors and fixtures, and threatening to take their lives. Dambrugia received several severe blows while vainly endeavoring to save his property. Crocker and Sholl were principally the assailants in this instance, their companions having taken very little part in the transaction. The barber then took up a pair of shears, and his assistant armed himself with a sword, the point of which protruded from the leather scabbard. Despite the efforts of a man named Brennan—who just then came up—to quiet Crocker and Sholl, they still persisted in using abusive language toward the barbers, who at length became so furious that they rushed upon their assailants, Piemonti striking at Sholl with the sword, and Dambrugia clinching with Crocker, whom he brought to the ground, and then, turning upon him, plunged the shears twice into his breast.

By this time a large crowd had collected in the street, and a scene of great confusion ensued. When Crocker was taken up from the sidewalk, it was found that he had received fatal wounds, one being inflicted near the centre of the abdomen and the other at the side of the lower part of the chest. The intestines protruded from the wound inflicted in the abdomen. The wounded man was conveyed to the White House. He called for a clergyman and a doctor. Rev. Father O'Hare and Rev. Father Kiely soon arrived, and administered the sacrament, after which he was removed to the City Hospital. The Surgeon of the City Hospital said there was no hope of his recovery, and that he would not probably survive the night. Coroner Jones took his ante-mortem statement, in which the dying man says that he was stabbed by an Italian, for reasons which he did not know. Crocker is respectably connected, and, except when under the influence of liquor, was of a most obliging and amiable disposition. He was a delegate from the Fourth Ward to the Democratic Congressional Convention, and was also one of the Supervisors of Election.

Dambrugia, Piemonti, and Sholl, were immediately taken into custody. Dambrugia admits having stabbed Crocker, but says he did so in self-defense. He is seriously ill from the injuries inflicted upon him during the quarrel. He is a native of Florence, and during the late war in Italy served in the Papal army. A few years ago he came to this country, and, having saved some money, opened a barber's shop in Jay street, and has since been subjected to much annoyance from the rowdies of the neighborhood.

THE GLENDENNING TRIAL.

FURTHER EVIDENCE FOR THE PROSECUTION—TESTIMONY OF FRIENDS OF THE DECEASED MISS POMEROY.

The trial of Rev. John S. Glendenning, before the Jersey City Presbytery, was resumed at 1 o'clock yesterday in the Presbyterian Church on Prospect avenue, Jersey City Heights. Mrs. Metz was cross-examined. Her statement was merely a corroboration of the statement of Mrs. Miller in some particulars. She testified that she thought at one time very highly of Mr. Glendenning, but the unmanly manner in which he treated Miss Pomeroy had altered her feeling. It was known that Glendenning visited Miss Pomeroy at her house, and that at the same time he did not accompany her to her home after services in the evening. He denied, too, as witness understood, that any specially intimate relations existed between himself and Mary (Miss Pomeroy.) She testified that Mary had given her three separate dates as those on which Glendenning had accomplished her ruin—Christmas and New-Year, 1873—and July 4, 1873. Miss Pomeroy had also told witness that Glendenning had, when she resisted his advances, charged her with criminal intimacy with several members of the congregation, and threatened to expose her.

Willard E. Dudley, the next witness, testified that he had known Miss Pomeroy for seventeen years, and had ever found her truthful and chaste. He then corroborated the testimony of Justice Aldridge as to the taking of the statement made by Mary upon her death-bed.

James Dunn, an Elder of the Prospect Avenue Church, testified: For about a year rumors had been current that Glendenning had engaged himself to Miss Pomeroy. While the witness was walking home with the accused one evening the latter denied that this was the fact. On the Sunday evening before her death witness received a request to go to Mr. Miller's house. When he reached it Miss Pomeroy was in bed. Witness and others talked with her about her charges against Mr. Glendenning, and she said that Glendenning and no one else was the father of her child. She said: "In an unguarded moment I fell and he fell with me. He may have some papers; I don't know what they are, but they don't clear him." We read a portion of the Psalms to her at her own request, and then she asked us to pray for her. She said: "Pray that God may forgive me and him too." After the prayer had been pronounced the company retired, and Mr. Gordon and I remained with her and taxed her with her charges against Mr. Glendenning. She reiterated the charge, and said she had had no improper relations with any one else.

The Presbytery adjourned at 5:30 till to-day at 1 P. M.

AN INFANT ALMOST STARVED BY ITS MOTHER.

A most distressing case of cruelty to a young child was heard by Justice Flammer at Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday. The complainant was Thomas Courteney, of No. 452 West Seventeenth street, an industrious and sober man, who charged his wife Mary with being an habitual drunkard. The woman contracted the fatal habit some twelve months ago, and ever since their home has been unendurable. They have one child five months old, and the husband asked that his wife be sent to the Island and the child given over to him. The woman, who was present under arrest, carried the babe in her arms. Even at this time she was in a maudlin condition. Everyone in court was shocked by the appearance of the poor infant. It was almost lifeless, and could scarcely have weighed over six pounds. The child was evidently being starved to death, and it is thought cannot now recover, being too weak from want of food. The woman was sent to the Island and the child was given to its father.

A SELF-CONFESSED THIEF.

Thomas McGrath, of No. 164 West Twenty-fifth street, was committed without bail at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, by Justice Flammer, on a charge of grand larceny. It appeared from the evidence that clothing valued at $250 was stolen on Wednesday evening from the house of Mrs. Mary H. Stratton, of No. 154 West Twenty-third street. About 3 o'clock yesterday morning Officer Kenny, of the Fifteenth Precinct, while on post saw the prisoner passing the corner of Wooster street and Waverly place, carrying a large basket. The officer arrested him on suspicion, and in the basket was found the property stolen from Mrs. Stratton. McGrath confessed his guilt.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

Yesterday James Gowley was arrested and committed by Judge Murray for overloading a miserable team of horses and carrying sixteen calves in a crowded manner. Four of the animals were being trodden to death by their companions, and when taken out of the wagon were almost lifeless. Bernard Brady was also held for trial for working a horse before a loaded sand-cart, the whole back of the poor creature under the saddle being covered with sores. Mike McTuke was arrested for clubbing his horse over the head. Thomas Tyons was arrested for driving a team with sores on their shoulders and withers. John Bush, driver, and Henry Horan, contractor, were arrested for working teams when the same were worn out and suffering from sores. James Wilson and Henry Smith were arrested and sent to the Island for ten days each, by Judge Murray, for interfering with one of Mr. Bergh's agents while the latter was attempting to prevent an act of cruelty.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS

STABBING AFFRAY BETWEEN NEGROES IN THOMPSON STREET—CONVICTED OF MANSLAUGHTER.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, Charles E. Williams, a colored waiter on the steamer Rhode Island, was placed on trial charged with manslaughter, in having caused the death of another colored man named George Parker. From the evidence of Police Officer Evers, of the Eighth Precinct, the sole witness of the affray, it appeared that on the night of the 8th of June, deceased and Williams were seen to quarrel in Thompson street. The combatants were separated by the officer, but again came in collision. On going to separate them a second time the officer saw the men exchange blows, and deceased cried out that he had been stabbed. Officer Evers arrested Williams and found a small pen-knife in a basement near the scene of the stabbing. The deceased was sent to Bellevue Hospital, where he died on the 13th of July. In cross-examination, by Mr. William F. Kintzing, counsel for the prisoner, the officer stated that the deceased appeared to have been the aggressor in the quarrel, Williams' action being that of a man who was acting in self-defense. On being taken to court next day the prisoner admitted that he had done the stabbing, but said he had only acted in self-defense, Parker having attacked him with a knife. The prisoner exhibited a cut in his coat-sleeve and collar, which, he said, were the results of Parker's attack. The evidence of Police Surgeon Dorn and Drs. Arnold and Marsh showed that deceased had been afflicted with a complication of diseases, including congestion of the brain, lung disease, throat disease, and an affection of the kidneys, in addition to erysipelas, resulting from the stab-wound on the arm inflicted. The cause of death was given as asphyxia, resulting from disease of the larynx, and erysipelas supervening from the wound on the arm. The medical testimony showed that the stab-wound was not necessarily fatal, but was a remote complicating cause of death, the numerous diseases with which Parker was afflicted being certain eventually to kill him. The prisoner, in his own defense, swore that Parker attacked him with a knife, and he then struck at him in self-defense with an open knife which he carried in his hand. Mr. Kintzing contended that the prisoner was not responsible for the death of Parker, and had only acted in self-defense in inflicting the stab-wound. District Attorney Rollins, for the prosecution, argued that the conduct of the prisoner on the night of the affray was undoubtedly that of a guilty man, and appealed to the jury to show by their verdict that knives and pistols could not be pulled out and used on the provocation claimed by the prisoner, who, had he so wished, could have appealed to the officer for protection. Recorder Hackett reviewed the evidence, and charged the jury on the law of the case. The prisoner was found guilty of manslaughter in the fourth degree, and sent to State Prison for two years.

A NOVEL USE FOR THE COMMISSIONAIRE.

Charles W. Pattri, a boarder with Mrs. Caroline Schaffer, of No. 84 Allen street, sent a commissionaire, on Sunday, the 3d inst., with a card to that lady, purporting to be signed by her husband's employer, Edward Pfarre, and informing her that her husband was in Bellevue Hospital and wanted to see her. Mrs. Schaffer went to Bellevue, but found her husband was not there. He came home as usual that night, and on returning Mrs. Schaffer discovered that Pattri and a fellow-boarder had visited the house in her absence and carried off a trunk belonging to Pattri and a piece of silk and watch and chain, the property of herself and her husband. In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, the prisoner admitted having sent the card "to tantalize" Mrs. Schaffer for having put himself and his room-mate from their room, but denied the larceny. He was convicted of grand larceny, and remanded to await the examination of his companion.

WARNING TO DISHONEST DOMESTICS.

Julia Morris and Elvira West, two colored domestics, were placed on trial in the Court of General Sessions yesterday, charged with grand larceny. On the 3d of July Mr. and Mrs. George C. Wetmore, of No. 145 West Eleventh street, went to the country, and left Elvira West, their domestic, in charge of the house, with positive instructions to receive no company in the house, giving her permission, however, to have a little girl with her in the house for company. Mrs. Wetmore returned on the 29th of August, and found Julia Morris installed as companion to Elvira, contrary to orders. On searching her store-rooms and closets Mrs. Wetmore discovered that a camel's hair shawl, valued at $300, a lace sacque, shawls, suits, dresses, flowers, ribbons, and trimmings of all kinds had been stolen. In the room occupied by the girls some of the small articles of property were discovered, but the more valuable garments had been made away with. It was subsequently ascertained that Elvira had given a grand ball to her colored acquaintance in the parlors of her master's residence one Sunday night, and during the festivities Mrs. Wetmore's piano had been pounded out of all tune. It was also discovered that one of Mrs. Wetmore's valuable grenadine dresses had been cut up to trim Julia's rather shabby robe, and that her choice flowers and feathers had been used as a head-dress on the occasion. The prisoners were found guilty of grand larceny, and each sent to State Prison for four years and six months.

VERDI'S REQUIEM MASS.

The first performance in America of Verdi's grand requiem mass will take place at St. Ann's Roman Catholic Church, East Twelfth street, on Sunday, Oct. 25, at 8 o'clock P. M. The solos will be sung by Miss H. Corradi, soprano; Miss O. Gomien, mezzo soprano; Mr. C. Fritsch, tenor; and Mr. A. Blum, basso, assisted by a select chorus of forty voices. The following is the programme:

"Requiem" and "Kyrie," Miss Corradi, Miss Gomien, Mr. Fritsch, Mr. Blum, and chorus; "Dies Iræ," chorus; "Tuba mirum," chorus; "Liber scriptus," chorus and fugue; "Quid sum miser," trio, Miss Corradi, Miss Gomien, and Mr. Fritsch; "Rex tremendæ," quartette and chorus; "Recordare," duetto, Miss Corradi and Miss Gomien; "Ingemisco," tenor solo, Mr. Fritsch. "Confutatis," basso solo, Mr. Blum; "Lacrymosa," quartette and chorus. "Domine Jesu," Offertorium, Miss Corradi, Miss Gomien, Mr. Fritsch, and Mr. Blum. "Sanctus," fugue for double chorus; "Agnus Dei," Miss Corradi, Miss Gomien, and chorus. "Lux Æterna," trio, Miss Gomien, Mr. Fritsch, and Mr. Blum. "Libera Me," solo, chorus, and final fugue, Miss Corradi and chorus.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

In the Board of Aldermen, yesterday, a communication was received from Commissioner Van Nort, containing the following list of unoccupied buildings or parts of buildings leased to the City:

Glass Hall, East Thirty-fourth street, between Second and Third avenues, second and third stories; lease expires May 1, 1885.

Nilsson Hall, Nos. 130 to 134 East Fifteenth street, second story; lease expires May 1, 1883.

Nos. 108 and 110 West Twenty-fourth street, second story; lease expires May 1, 1877.

Nos. 281 to 287 Ninth avenue, corner of Twenty-seventh street; lease expires May 1, 1888.

No. 699 Broadway, second story; lease expires May 1, 1876.

No. 699 Broadway, third and fourth stories: lease expires May 1, 1876.

Corner of Franklin and Centre streets, second and third stories; lease expires May 1, 1888.

The communication was ordered to be printed.

The Controller of the State sent in a communication notifying the board that the amount of State tax to be raised is $8,012,326 on the basis of the valuation of the property of this County recently fixed by the board for the equalization of State taxes—the rate to be seven and one-fourth mills on the dollar.

A communication was received from Commissioner Van Nort calling attention to the dilapidated condition of the Governor's Room—the carpets and curtains of which are worn threadbare—and asking an appropriation of $2,500 to repair and refurnish the same. The matter was referred to the Committee on Arts and Sciences. Another communication was received from the counsel of Mr. Bollard in relation to his claim for rent of an armory. It was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

The board then adjourned.

THE CONGREGATIONALIST ASSOCIATION.

The General Association of Congregational Ministers and Churches of the State of New-York resumed their deliberations yesterday in the Broadway Tabernacle. A resolution was offered by Rev. Dr. Holbrook, to the effect that the General Association sympathize with the disposition manifested by the late National Council to consolidate the various benevolent societies, with a view to effect further economy in their support. A long discussion on the subject followed, and a substitute was offered providing for the appointment of a special committee of three to ascertain facts connected with the workings of the institutions, and to report whether strict economy has been observed in its financial management. On a vote being taken the substitute was lost, and the original resolution adopted. A resolution offered by the Business Committee calling for the formation of women's missionary societies in the churches auxiliary to the parent societies, was also adopted. It was then determined to hold the next meeting of the association at Norwich, and an essayist was appointed to present a paper on that occasion, on the subject of "systematic giving." An experience meeting was held in the lecture-room at 3 o'clock, followed by the Lord's Supper at 4 o'clock. A mass meeting in the evening was addressed by several eminent speakers, after which the association adjourned *sine die*.

THE NORTH-EASTERN HOMEOPATHIC DISPENSARY.

Since its last report this Dispensary has treated 8,793 cases and given 10,113 prescriptions. Besides this, 943 day visits and 134 night visits have been made. This labor includes 781 surgical cases, 14 confinements, 161 vaccinations, 54 dental cases, and 14 deaths. Since its organization, the institution has treated nearly 13,000 cases and given nearly 30,000 prescriptions. All of this great work has been free to the poor sick. The institution is now located at First avenue and Fifty-seventh street. Hon. William Radde is President, Hon. William Baird and G. L. Schuyler are the Vice-Presidents, and John Hamer Secretary and Treasurer. Among the directors are Messrs. Jacob Hess, Francis Crawford, A. M. Parsons, Max Moses, Rev. Dr. C. H. Gardner, and others. Among the patrons are Dr. F. Seeger, Hermann Stubser, Hon. I. Cunningham, Mrs. George Hoffman, William A. Butler, Hon. Walter S. Pinckney, and others. Among the medical staff are Prof. F. W. Hunt, Dr. A. P. Throop, (diseases of women), Dr. F. Seeger, (diseases of nose, throat, lungs, &c.,) Dr. A. J. Richardson, and others. The institution is in debt, and its officers earnestly appeal to the charitable for contributions, which may be sent to the President, No. 550 Pearl street. The undersigned earnestly appeals to the humane promptings of THE TIMES to publish the inclosed brief report of the doings of the dispensary. Its crippled finances makes it unable to publish its own reports, and it therefore appeals to the press in the name of humanity and charity.

Very respectfully,

WILLIAM RADDE, President.

A VALUABLE PIECE OF PROPERTY.

BURGLARY OF THE BULL-DOG "DANGER"—THE ANIMAL STOLEN FROM THE CENTRAL PARK MENAGERIE—SUSPICIOUS CONDUCT OF THE COMMISSIONERS' EMPLOYES.

About 8 o'clock on Wednesday evening the building containing the collection of wild animals in Central Park was broken into, and a fighting bull-dog, called "Danger," stolen from one of the iron cages. The circumstances are so suspicious that it is hoped that the Park Commissioners will make a searching inquiry into the matter. The dog in question was captured in a dog-pit at Fort Hamilton, on the 1st inst., by the Superintendent of Mr. Bergh's society. A large crowd of thieves and rowdies were congregated to witness a brutal fight between that animal and another dog belonging to Harry Jennings, an old dog-fighter and ex-convict, of Broome street. The dog "Danger" was turned over to the District Attorney of Kings County, who is about prosecuting several of the sports, and subsequently was sent to the Central Park. Since the capture of this animal, which is valued by his owner, William Kelly, at $800, several of that worthy's boon companions have been offering bribes to Mr. Bergh's officers to regain possession of the dog, but not succeeding, it would appear that they had met with better success in their negotiations with the employes of the Park Commission. Mr. Conklin, Superintendent of the Menagerie, reports that the dog was safe in his cage at 5 o'clock in the evening, when he left, and gave the keys to his watchman, George Smith. This man says he looked in and saw the dog in his cage at 7:50 P. M., but at 8:10, fifteen minutes after, he found the animal gone. All the windows were fastened and the doors locked. He entered the building and found that the burglars had broken off the iron eye fastening the padlock on the door of the cage. He had seen no one nor heard anything during the fifteen minutes, although he admitted being near the spot all the time. He reported the burglary to Sergeant Pye, who was on duty at the Park Police Head-quarters, a distance of some twenty feet from where the dog's cage stood, but that vigilant official deemed the matter of so little importance that he refused to leave his cozy room, or even send any one to examine the premises. At midnight, four hours after the burglary had been committed, if it can be called by that name, some drowsy park policeman suggested that a messenger should be sent to Mr. Conklin's house. The bottom sill of the window opposite the cage had a piece torn out, leaving the bolt clear, but the watchman declares that this was done some time since. No padlock was found, nor even the piece of iron hasp which was broken off to free the door of the cage. The robbers were even careful enough to remove these, and also lock the door of the building after them. In fact, nothing appears to have been done by the watchman and the two policemen whose duty it was to guard this spot, to prevent the thieves from walking off with their prize undisturbed. The collection of wild animals in the Park has cost the public a vast outlay, and it is the duty of the Commissioners to see that they are properly guarded.

THE TENTH NATIONAL BANK CLAIM.

ARGUMENT ON THE APPEALS TAKEN ON BEHALF OF THE CITY—THE CASE FOR AND AGAINST THE BANK.

The case of the Tenth National Bank against the City, to enforce payment of money advanced to the new Court-house Commissioners, was argued yesterday in Supreme Court, General Term. Nominally the proceedings were taken against Controller Green and the Board of Apportionment, and came up on appeals taken from two orders, the one against the Controller, and the other against the Board of Apportionment. The nature of the claim, although already published, may be briefly explained as follows: The bank had advanced to the old Court-house Commissioners—James H. Ingersoll, Thomas Coman, Michael Norton, and James J. Walsh—various sums of money, amounting to nearly $500,000. About $300,000 of this sum was paid back, and the bank now claims a balance due on its advances, amounting to $242,579 92. An application was made to Judge Barrett some time since for a writ of mandamus to compel the Controller to pay the claim. This application was granted to the extent of the amount of the proceeds of bonds sold for the purpose which might be found to still remain in the hands of the Controller unexpended, and a reference was made to Ex-Judge Murray Hoffman to ascertain what this amount was. The Referee reported the amount at $44,000, and Judge Pratt, who then sat in Chambers, issued a peremptory mandamus to compel the Controller to pay that amount. On a separate proceeding on behalf of the bank, Judge Donohue issued another peremptory mandamus commanding the Board of Apportionment to meet as such board, and by concurrent vote authorize the issue of stock of the County of New-York, to be issued pursuant to the provisions of section 7 of an act entitled "An act to make provision for the local Government of the City and County of New-York," passed 1871, and to take such action as would enable the Controller to pay the claim of the bank. From both these orders the present appeals were taken, both of which were argued together.

The right of the bank to recover is contested on the part of the City and County officials on the ground that the advances were not made to the City or County, but to some of the Court-house Commissioners as individuals; that the money was not used for the purposes of the new Court-house, but was appropriated by the individuals obtaining it to their own use; that the advances were not made with due authority, and were not made in good faith on the part of the bank; further, that the latter is not entitled to repayment of the same out of the funds of the City and County. The writ of mandamus to the Board of Apportionment was issued on the authority of the act of 1871, authorizing the issue of stock sufficient to reimburse advances made by banks to departments of the City and county. On the present appeal, it was argued on the part of the bank, as it was argued in the court below, that the testimony in the case showed the advances to have been made in good faith; that the moneys had been expended for and about the new Court-house; that the act of 1871 contemplated the payment of just such claims as this, and that under it the writs issued were proper and just; that, even if this money, or any portion of it, had been misappropriated, the Commissioners had appeared before the bank, bearing with them the authority of the Legislature to obtain advances, and such advances having been made in good faith, the bank was entitled to recover them back. The additional point is raised on behalf of the City that the act of 1871 is unconstitutional, in that, it being a local bill, it embraces more than one subject, and that not expressed in its title.

The arguments of counsel were not concluded at the adjournment of the court, and will be continued to-day.

THE SEAMEN'S PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION.

A special meeting of the Seamen's Protective Association was held yesterday afternoon, in Botanic Hall, East Broadway, for the purpose of considering the best means of securing the co-operation of the merchants, ship-owners, and Captains of the port. Dr. William F. Thoms, the President, called the meeting to order, and, after making some introductory remarks, offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The combination which extorts a bonus from seamen for shipping on board of a vessel is still actively engaged in its operations; and

Whereas, Captains of vessels are in many instances implicated in the combinations, so that seamen have no chance of protection or redress; and

Whereas, All legislation for the protection of the sailors from extortion of what is known as "blood money" has been insufficient to suppress this outrage; therefore,

Resolved, That the merchants, ship-owners, and captains are hereby respectfully requested to co-operate with this association in its efforts to prevent the payment of blood money, which has been and is now demoralizing the merchant service.

Resolved, That our Representatives in Congress be memorialized to enact such laws as in their judgment will seem expedient and meet for the more effectual prevention of the system which compels seamen to part with their wages before they are earned.

The following was also adopted with but two dissenting votes:

Whereas, The system of giving advance wages to seamen has led to many abuses, and has a tendency to make seamen improvident and careless of their money, and is the means whereby incompetent men obtain situations on board of vessels; therefore be it

Resolved, That the merchants, ship-owners, and underwriters are hereby requested to co-operate with this association in their efforts to enable seamen to ship without advance wages, and thus make them more provident, and at the same time be the means of securing better seamen to man the merchant vessels.

Addresses were delivered by Mr. Henry King, Rev. Mr. Matsett, Mr. Bailey, and Dr. Ludlum. The meeting then adjourned.

A MAN DANGEROUSLY STABBED AT A PICNIC.

An old gentleman, named Jacob Schultz, residing in Hoboken, was stabbed, Wednesday night, at a picnic in Floral Park, Jersey City Heights, and fatal consequences are anticipated. It seems that a young ruffian named Frederick Scheibe, undertook to force his way through the gates without paying, and was repulsed. When he repeated the attempt Mr. Schultz stepped up and endeavored to quiet him. Scheibe drew a knife from his pocket, and plunged it into Mr. Schultz's right side, inflicting what it is feared will prove a mortal wound. The injured man was taken to his home in Hoboken, where he now lies in a critical condition. Scheibe was arrested, and on being taken before a Police Justice, yesterday, was committed to await the result of Schultz's injuries.

BRUTAL MURDER IN PEEKSKILL.

A COUPLE OF DESPERADOES WAYLAY AND KILL AN UNFORTUNATE LABORER FOR FIFTY DOLLARS.

Yesterday morning Chief of Police Singleton, of Peekskill, called on Superintendent Walling and reported to him the facts connected with a brutal murder perpetrated in that city on Wednesday morning last, at the same time requesting the aid of the New-York Police force in effecting the capture of the suspected murderers. From the statements made by the Chief of Police it was learned that at daylight Wednesday morning the dead body of one William Parker was found lying in the road near the village. From the appearance of the body and its surroundings it was evident that the unfortunate man had been brutally murdered. His skull was terribly fractured, and pools of blood were found on the ground in the immediate vicinity of the place where the body was discovered. An investigation showed that Parker was a laborer, and formerly resided in Connecticut. He came to this City a few days ago, and on Tuesday evening took the train at the Grand Central Depot for Peekskill, having at that time in his possession $50 in cash. He was seeking for employment. On the train it is alleged that he made the acquaintance of Theodore White and another man who accompanied him to Peekskill. All three got off the train at the latter place, and nothing further was seen of Parker until he was found dead on the road. It is, therefore, suspected that he was followed by White and the other man, and by them robbed and murdered. It was also learned that White took passage on the 5:25 A. M. train on Wednesday for this City, and arrived here at 7 o'clock. Superintendent Walling placed the case in the hands of Capt. Irving, of the Detective force, and search is now being made for White. A general alarm was also sent out, giving a discription of the suspected murderer, and ordering the Police to be on the lookout for him.

RAPID TRANSIT.

EXAMINATION OF THE VARIOUS PLANS BY THE COMMITTEE OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.

The Committee of the American Society of Civil Engineers, who were appointed with the view of hearing the suggestions and investigating the plans of persons interested in rapid transit in the City of New-York, held its second session yesterday. The members present were: Mr. O. Chaunte, Chairman, Mr. Francis Collingwood, and Mr. Asbel Welch. Mr. Asa Johnson, of Acra, Greene County, New-York, presented a plan by which he proposed to remove all the clay from the street between the buildings on Broadway, to the depth of twelve feet on each side under the sidewalks as they now are. This would give a strip of twenty feet on each side, on which the way-passenger cars could run. The centre of the street (forty feet wide) he proposed to sink to the depth of seventeen feet. On this portion there would be four tracks, which would be used for rapid transit. The road would commence at the docks on the east side of the Battery, and would run up Broadway to or near the Central Depot, making a connection there with the other railways. If desirable it could be carried on much further, either now or at any future time. Mr. William Lee Church suggested an arcade railway, which would be constructed at an expenditure of $15,000,000. It would be a four-track railroad, and should be built by New-York in its corporate capacity just as the Croton Aqueduct was built. It was to be a straight line, and not intended for Broadway, for the Broadway interests, he believed, would defeat it, or any other scheme of the kind. Starting from the Battery, its route would be by Greenwich street, West Broadway, South Fifth avenue, Sixth avenue, and Ninth avenue. It would be practically equal to a road of six tracks, and when completed would, he believed, yield the City an immense revenue. Mr. Henry W. De Puy proposed a plan by which a narrow street would be bridged over entirely and the railway constructed on the arch. Mr. H. G. McGonegal, of Washington, suggested the construction of arches from the two curbs of an ordinary street, the rails running inside of these arches, near the top, and the carriages suspended. Mr. McGonegal thought his plan possessed the rather peculiar advantage that, if these swinging cars struck against a person, they would simply knock him out of the way without doing him any injury, inasmuch as, he said, all the injury was done by crushing. Mr. Samuel B. B. Nowlan drew attention to a plan of a horizontal railroad forming a quadruple roadway and resting on three transverse columns in the shape of hollow cast-iron pillars, his selection of these being for the reason that masonry is loosened by the vibration of a rolling road. Mr. Peter Cooper mentioned a plan of his which he said he had abandoned in favor of that of Mr. Speirs, (the projector of the "traveling sidewalk.") His proposal was to erect iron posts on each side of the double track of Third avenue, from the City Hall to Harlem Bridge. He would have girders and beams joining over the present tracks, and on these a double narrow-guage railroad. The cars would be drawn by an endless chain, fastened at the centre of the back of each car. This rope would pass around drums 100 feet in diameter placed at each end of the line, and from these the motive power would be obtained. The facilities which Mr. Speir's plan presented in the matter of taking on and letting off passengers were so very remarkable that he was quite willing to forego his own plan in favor of it. Mr. Speirs next made some statements concerning his proposal, and it was agreed that the committee should visit his offices, No. 82 Warren street, next Thursday to receive an explanation concerning its working. The session was then adjourned.

BUSINESS INTERESTS.

Rumors have been afloat for some days past to the effect that the Grant Locomotive Works, Paterson, N. J., were in difficulties, and had been obliged to suspend operations in consequence of complications growing out of a Russian railway contract. It would seem that the concern had a contract to deliver a large number of locomotives at one of the Russian ports previous to the close of navigation, but after completing and sending forward some of the locomotives they discovered that they could not complete the whole number in time and decided to stop work on the balance. An agent will soon leave for Russia with a view to arrange matters. Messrs. Grant & Co., of this City, state that their firm is not in the least affected by the failure, and that their house had no business connection with the Grant Locomotive Works.

Late last evening it was reported on the street that the firm of W. H. Irwin & Co., produce merchants, had failed, but no accurate information could be obtained in regard to the suspension or the amount of the liabilities.

The first mortgage bondholders of the Peoria and Rock Island Railroad Company met yesterday at the office of the Trustee, Mr. C. L. Frost. A committee appointed at a previous meeting submitted their report, and on motion it was resolved that the present managers be permitted to run the road under the supervision of the bondholders for the ensuing two and a half years.

The Stock Exchange, it would seem, judging from the following letter, thinks it high time to drop Boston, Hartford and Erie from the list of active stocks.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE, Oct. 22, 1874.

M. A. Wheelock, Esq., Chairman:

The Governing Committee yesterday took the following action:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Stock Exchange be instructed to notify the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad Company that unless their books are open within ten days the stock will be stricken from the list.

Yours respectfully, R. O. WHITE, Secretary.

THE ECLECTIC MEDICAL SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the New-York State Eclectic Medical Society continued its sessions yesterday morning at Room No. 24, Cooper Institute. The morning was entirely devoted to routine business, wherein several amendments to the constitution were adopted and the by-laws materially changed. At the opening of the afternoon session the following officers for the society were elected for the ensuing year: President, Dr. Harmon Pease, of Schenectady; Vice President, Dr. T. L. Harris, of Cazanovia; Recording Secretary, Dr. J. E. Danielson, of Little Falls; Corresponding Secretary, Dr. Charles Lloyd, of Gloverville; Treasurer, Dr. C. F. Greenlief, of Brewerton; Board of Censors, Drs. Hermanse, Wilder, Liston, Newton, Bedortha, Hanchett, Gridley, Hawley, and Johnson.

It was resolved that the annual meetings of the Society be held hereafter in October instead of January, as heretofore. It was also determined to hold the meeting of 1875 at Albany on the third Wednesday of October. Several papers were then read. Dr. Wilder presented a sketch on medical instruction, in which he said the colleges of the Eclectic School of Medicine were as thorough and comprehensive in their course of training as any other in this country. Still the standard tone was not high enough; not so high as in other countries. Mrs. Dr. Josephine Mix read a paper on "Disease, its Cause and Cure," in the course of which she strongly urged that women should become frequent practitioners in certain diseases, more particularly in obstetrics. The several papers were accepted and referred to the Committre on Publication. The meeting then adjourned *sine die*.

THE DOCK COMMISSIONERS.

The Dock Commissioners held their regular meeting yesterday, but transacted no business of special interest. The Executive Committee presented a report in the form of resolutions awarding contracts to Horace Theall, No. 65 Bethune street, for making repairs to steam dredge No. 1, and to James Brand, No. 84 East Fiftieth street, for a supply of fresh burnt English Portland cement. Several unimportant communications and reports were received and placed on file, after which the board went into executive session.

THE COOPERS' "LOCK-OUT."

MEETING OF THE BOSS COOPERS YESTERDAY.

DECIDED ACTION DETERMINED ON—THE REASONS FOR THE MOVEMENT AND THE CHARACTER OF THE MEN.

The exclusive announcement in THE TIMES of yesterday of the proposed "locking-out" of the journeymen coopers by their employers created no little excitement in mercantile circles. The magnitude of the affair and the consequent effect on general trade had this result, that not only did the "boss coopers" regard the affair with anxious solicitude, but also the great majority of merchants engaged in the shipping and importing business, viewed the matter in a similar light. While on the one hand the "boss" coopers claim that their action is solely founded on a just and equitable basis, equally fair to their workmen as to themselves, the journeymen coopers claim that the present demands of their bosses, if once complied with, are but a prelude to further and more arbitrary exactions. A TIMES reporter yesterday called on the cooper firm of Martin H. & W. J. Duane, Old slip, and found Mr. W. J. Duane within. Mr. Duane did not seem much impressed in favor of the present movement. He said that more unanimity existed among the journeymen than among the boss coopers. Five years ago the boss coopers attempted a similar movement and failed, because some of them grew careless, and abandoned the course of conduct they had pledged themselves to follow. Mr. Duane expressed his opinion that something of the same kind would mos tlikely occur now.

Mr. Martin H. Duane said that the present action on the part of the boss coopers was only directed against the arbitrary rules of the Coopers' Union, and not against the men. The rules of the Coopers' Union are as follows:

RULES OF COOPERS' UNION NO. 2.

SECTION 1. Any member going to work at 7 o'clock A. M., and who shall be held up before night, shall be entitled to pay for a full day. Any member going to work at 9:30 o'clock or 1 o'clock P. M. shall be entitled to three-quarters or one-half a day's pay respectively.

SEC. 2. Hours of labor, nine hours per day, viz., from 7 o'clock A. M. until 5 o'clock P. M., with one hour for dinner.

SEC. 3. No member is allowed to use country-shaved hoops or straps.

SEC. 4. No member is allowed to use borrowed hoops or old ones.

SEC. 5. Wages—For all members steadily employed they shall receive $4 per day, and if any member or members be held up before Saturday night they shall demand four dollars and a half per day.

SEC. 6. Any member working over-time shall demand eighty cents per hour, and for each additional half-hour eighty cents. Any member working during any part of the first hour, shall be entitled to a full hour's pay.

SEC. 7. Each shop employing one man constantly the year round, at $4 per day, shall be entitled to one apprentice only, and under no conditions will any shop be allowed more than one boy.

SEC. 8. No member shall allow himself to be hired or discharged by any person other than the boss of the shop.

SEC. 9. No member shall allow himself to be borrowed out.

SEC. 10. No foreman in charge shall designate in any way what hogsheads shall be coopered on the dock or in store.

SEC. 11. Fifty hogsheads of sugar or molasses, one man; anything over fifty, four men; and no member shall cooper sugar or molasses while the vessel is discharging the said packages, or finish after the ship's coopers.

SEC. 12. No member or members shall get out hoops or straps by the piece; they must be got out by the day's work.

SEC. 13. No member or members shall work with any man who is not a member of the Coopers' Union.

SEC. 14. Ship-work on molasses, two men; ship-work on sugar, three men. The boss or boy to constitute one hand.

SEC. 15. No member or members shall cooper any package known to them to belong to any ship other than the one which they are working in.

SEC. 16. The bosses are requested to comply with the above rules, and for any violation of the rules herein stated, the foreman of the shop must report the said shop to the organization.

In reference to these rules Mr. Duane said that in the first place coopers went into the country and cut hoops for $2 and $2 50 a day, while the rule forbade the using by boss coopers of these very hoops. Again, if he ran short of hoops, he could not borrow any from his friends, and would have to manufacture them at a large expense. Again, the rules dictated the number of men to be placed on a job of work, and frequently four men by means of the union rules were sent to a job which did not require more than two. These arbitrary rules on the part of the journeymen were those of which the boss coopers complained.

A meeting of the boss coopers was held yesterday afternoon in the Roberts Building, No. 78 Water street. Mr. M. H. Duane was elected President, Mr. William Anderson Waydell Secretary, and Mr. E. C. Pentz Treasurer. The meeting, which lasted over an hour, was not wholly distinguished for harmony, a heated argument between some of the parties consuming the greater portion of the time. Several of the boss coopers refrained from taking any action in the proceedings.

The result of the meeting was the signing of the following pledge:

The boss coopers, having taken into consideration the rules posted in the several shops by the society of the journeymen for the guidance of the bosses, feel that it is impossible for them to abide by the rules and carry on their several shops successfully. While they acknowledge the just rights of the journeymen, they cannot submit to the arbitrary and dictatorial rules of their organization. They would desire to work in unanimity with them, but cannot, as it is impossible to do so and be governed by their regulations.

We, the undersigned boss coopers of the City of New-York, do pledge ourselves that on and after the 26th of October, 1874, we will not employ any coopers known as society men.

W. A. Waydell.	Smith, Brown & Wilkinson.
E. C. Prentz & Sons.	T. T. Tracy.
John F. Reed.	Hugh N. Roddy.
I. & B. Cosgrove.	Aikman & Coleman.
S. F. Shartland & Bro.	Strang & Bogart.
Bernard Duffy.	John Herring.
Johnson & Giles.	McCummiskey & Son.
James A. Walsh.	G. & H. Mead & Sons.
E. McLaughlin.	S. W. Tapp & Son.
M. H. & W. J. Duane.	Michael Ryan.
Dunn & Robertson.	Felix McAleer.

On Saturday evening this resolution will be carried out and the journeymen coopers will be "locked out." It is supposed that what are known as "ratters" from Williamsburg will take their places. The Coopers' Union is a very powerful one, and should their funds be exhausted they will call for help on the Printers' Union and several other trades organizations which they have assisted under similar circumstances.

THE LATE THOMAS DENNY.

The death of Mr. Thomas Denny, an old and esteemed member of the Stock Exchange, was announced yesterday at the Exchange. Mr. Brodhead, the President, and Mr. E. H. Miller delivered brief addresses in regard to the sad event, and paid feeling tributes to the virtues and good qualities of the deceased. The following resolutions were adopted by the Exchange:

Resolved, That the New-York Stock Exchange have learned with great sorrow of the decease of their late esteemed associate, Thomas Denny.

Resolved, That the long business career of Mr. Denny was characterized by uprightness and integrity, and in the many years of his connection with the Stock Exchange his associates have learned to value his courteous bearing and sterling worth.

Resolved, That in the decease of Mr. Denny the community have lost a citizen of philanthropic spirit and of enlarged views, whose whole course of life was based upon the highest principles of action, and who, in the family, social, civil, and business relations, illustrated the dignity and elevation of a true manhood.

Resolved, That we will cherish the memory of his example as a valuable legacy to our association, as it is to the community at large.

Resolved, That we tender to the family of Mr. Denny the assurance of our warmest sympathy in this sad bereavement, as sharers in their sorrow.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the family of the deceased by the Secretary.

Mr. Denny was born in Leicester, Mass., in 1804. He was educated for the law, and in early life practiced at the Boston Bar. About 1834 he came to this City and engaged in mercantile business, his firm having been Porter, Denny & Co. In 1846 he engaged in the note brokerage business, having formed the firm of A. Fisher & Thomas Denny. In 1852 he became a member of the New-York Stock Exchange, and in 1858 formed the present firm of Thomas Denny & Co. He was one of the founders of the Society for Improving the Condition of the Poor, was also connected with the New-York Juvenile Asylum, and was Trustee of the Society for the Relief of Ruptured and Crippled Children. He was School Trustee in the Fifteenth Ward, and was also an active promoter of the College of the City of New-York, and of the Free School for Girls, in Twelfth street. His business connections as Director in corporations were numerous, and he was one of the founders of the American Exchange Bank of this City.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS IN THE STATE.

The Montgomery County Republicans have made their nominations as follows: For member of Assembly, Hon. Martin L. Stoyer, of Amsterdam; District Attorney, John D. Wendell, of Minden; Coroners, Drs. Frank G. Buckbee, of Mohawk; Austin A. Snell, of Canajoharie, and George R. Greene, of St. Johnsville; Justices of Sessions, Joseph Nozon, of Glen. All the nominations were made by acclamation, and the proceedings of the convention were characterized by the greatest harmony throughout.

The Republicans of Rockland County nominated the following exceptionally strong ticket on Wednesday: For Member of Assembly, Hon. Brewster J. Allison, of Stony Point; County Clerk, Edward Hutton, of Clarkstown; Superintendent of the Poor, Samuel Vervalen, of Haverstraw; Coroner, Morris De Camp, Ramapo; Justice of Sessions, John J. Cole, Haverstraw. Mr. Allison was a member of Assembly at the session of 1850, and County Superintendent of Schools when that office was in existence. He is a man of irreproachable character and conceded ability. His eminent fitness for the office for which he is now nominated is admitted, and his nomination, which was wholly unsought, inspires great hope of an election.

COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION.

STATISTICS FOR THE MONTH OF JULY LAST OF OUR FOREIGN TRADE.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—Monthly Report No. 1, Series 1874-'75, of the Bureau of Statistics, is in press. It contains the statistics of our foreign trade for the month ended July 31, 1874, and for the seven months ended the same, compared with the corresponding periods of 1873. The Chief of the bureau furnishes the following synopsis:

Periods.	Imports.	Domestic exports (Specie values.)	Foreign exports.
Month ended July 31, 1874	$48,428,304	$41,189,397	$1,453,627
Month ended July 31, 1873	50,537,533	45,960,724	1,959,342
Seven months ended July 31, 1874	359,028,939	374,719,694	14,276,819
Seven months ended July 31, 1873	390,274,407	356,605,396	15,970,400

Of the total value of our foreign trade for the seven months of 1874 and 1873, respectively, the following amounts consisted of specie and bullion and of merchandise:

1874.	Imports.	Domestic Exports, (Specie values.)	Foreign Exports.
Specie and bullion	$7,992,350	$36,270,018	$4,537,306
Merchandise	351,106,589	338,449,676	9,689,513
1873.			
Specie and bullion	9,133,245	39,630,876	5,278,124
Merchandise	381,141,162	316,974,520	10,692,276

The value of foreign commodities remaining in warehouse July 31, 1874, was $59,696,908, against $77,638,751, July 31, 1873.

Allowing for the difference in the warehouse account, the exports for the seven months ended July 31, 1874, exceeded the imports by $12,025,731, while for the corresponding period of 1873 the imports exceeded the exports by $52,956,551.

The values of the imports and exports for the seven months of 1874 and 1873, carried in American and foreign vessels, and in cars and other land vehicles, were as follows:

1874.	Imports.	Domestic Exports. (Mixed values.)	Foreign Exports.
American vessels	$113,886,803	$97,940,244	$5,341,396
Foreign vessels	237,442,584	313,466,968	7,279,735
Land vehicles	7,699,552	1,915,672	1,664,688
1873.			
American vessels	109,132,623	89,337,593	5,177,575
Foreign vessels	272,581,546	310,630,561	8,821,178
Land vehicles	8,560,238	4,285,131	1,971,647

By the foregoing table it will be seen that of our total trade by water, about seventy-two per cent. was carried in American vessels during the seven months of 1874, and seventy-four per cent. for the corresponding period of 1873.

The following table shows the number and tonnage of vessels engaged in the foreign trade, which entered and cleared during the seven months ended July 31, 1874 and 1873, respectively:

	Entered.		Cleared.	
1874.	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.
American vessels	11,955	3,840,641	12,027	3,931,240
Foreign vessels	20,018	9,187,962	20,178	9,199,581
Total	31,973	13,028,603	32,205	13,130,821
1873.				
American vessels	11,317	3,635,017	11,699	3,820,302
Foreign vessels	20,424	8,161,183	20,539	8,126,048
Total	31,741	11,796,200	32,238	11,946,350

The report contains tables showing in detail the imports and exports between France and the United States during the calendar year 1872; the same between the Netherlands and the United States; and the number of vessels entered into and cleared from the Netherlands from and to the United States, respectively.

This report also contains several valuable statements of the commercial statistics of Chili.

THE PRESBYTERIANS.

MEETING OF THE SYNOD OF NEW-YORK IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Oct. 22.—The Synod of New-York, in connection with the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States, is now in session in this city. The Synod includes five Presbyteries. Rev. Dr. Robert Russell Booth, of New-York, acted as Moderator, and made an extended report on the benevolent works of the Presbyterian Church. Dr. Spear presented a report on the subject of education, and Rev. E. R. Burkhalter, of New-Rochelle, N. Y., submitted a narrative on the state of religion. Within the bounds of the State of New-York 169 churches were reported, with a membership of 134,000 and 129 ministers. During the reading of the narrative he stated that much work had been done to prevent intemperance, but without much change, and the victims of intemperance were numbered by thousands. To this part of the narrative exceptions were taken by several members of the Synod, and a long discussion followed, many believing that it referred to Presbyterian societies, and if such was the case they wanted it stricken out. It was finally voted to let it stand, with an explanatory note. Various reports of Presbyteries were read and approved.

The Committee on the Union Theological Seminary at New-York presented an interesting statement commending generally the work there carried on, and recommending for its additional usefulness that the students give up all pulpit services and devote all their time to the curriculum of study.

A missionary meeting was held afterward, the church being crowded. Rev. Dr. Booth, of New-York, presided. Addresses were made by Rev. Dr. Mingins, of New-York, on "City Missions to the Unevangelized;" Rev. Dr. John Hall, of New-York, on "Home Missions;" Rev. Dr. Sawyer, of Irvington, N. Y., on "Foreign Missions," and Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby, of New-York, on "Literature and the Gospel."

TO-DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The morning session was devoted to considering the report made by the committee, showing the reasons for the discrepancies between the moneys raised for certain general purposes, missions, and other objects, in the different churches and the amount received by the respective boards, as set forth in the General Assembly's minutes. Some of the discrepancies, it was shown at length, were due to a difference in the time of termination in the year in different bodies, but largely to the expenditure by the churches themselves of moneys which were contributed, but which were credited in their general account as part of their whole contribution to the objects of this or that board. The committee recommended certain remedies in the way of making up reports; one, for instance, to petition the General Assembly for a change by which sums expended by churches for any object, shall not be set down as contributions for that same object in the hands of certain boards. Much discussion ensued, until finally the whole report was recommitted, with the object of having it amended in accordance with the views indicated by the votes and expressions of the Synod.

The Synod is now engaged in a formal inquiry into the appeal of Rev. E. Bailey Smith, of Middletown, from a sentence of deposition by his Presbytery, on the charge of being in sympathy with the views and polity of the so-called Catholic Apostolic Church.

SPECULATION IN LUMBER.

OTTAWA, Canada, Oct. 22.—A large quantity of lumber is being bought up by American speculators, in anticipation of the adoption of the Reciprocity Treaty.

A DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS.

George M. Beebe, the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Fourteenth District, was Acting Governor of Kansas when the war of the rebellion commenced. On the 16th of January, 1861, he sent a message to the Legislature, from which the Middletown *Press* reprints long extracts. The concluding paragraph reads:

"But, if nothing can be done—if the worst must come—having been made the wand with which the magicians of evil have aroused the elements, it may not be expected that Kansas can stand an idle watcher of the storm. Intimately identified as her interests are with the perpetuity, progress, and prosperity of that Union of States into which she has hoped soon to enter and take her equal place—while she could not witness a dissolution with feelings other than of deepest anguish—if God, in His wrath, shall tolerate the worst portent of this tempest of passion, now so fiercely raging—Kansas ought, and I trust will, declining identification with either branch of a contending family, tendering to each alike the olive offering of good neighborship, establish, under a constitution of her own creation, a Government to be separate and independent among the nations. Embracing, as she does, a combination of agricultural and mineral resources unsurpassed by any other portion of the world, hers would prove, if not the most powerful, the most prosperous Government on earth."

FOREIGN NOTES.

The first snow of the season fell in England on the Yorkshire Moors on the 8th of October.

Roman remains have been discovered at Ilchester, consisting of several stone coffins, bronze bowls, and coins.

Garibaldi has issued an address to the Italian electors, in which he recommends them to vote for all those persons who are now in prison for political offenses.

The statement that the Princess Louis of Hesse was about to publish a novel embodying a picture of aristocratic life in Germany, has been authoritatively contradicted.

A large deposit of sulphur has been discovered by the Russians fifteen miles north-east of Kuldsha—a treasure trove in those parts which considerably adds to the value of the new acquisition.

Signor Minghetti, the President of the Italian Ministry, at a banquet given in his honor, made a statement with regard to the financial condition of the country. He said that the deficit for 1875 would amount to 54,000,000 lire.

A movement is on foot in England, backed by ample funds, for the purpose of securing to farm laborers an interest in the land. It has become extremely popular, and is supported by capitalists and influential landlords.

The city of Paris, which already owes more money than any small Power, is about to raise £8,000,000 to pay off pressing debts, and also to go on with some of the indispensable improvements commenced by Baron Haussmann.

The Government of Victoria has forbidden the importation of vines. Wine-growing in that colony has become a valuable interest, and the Government will not incur the risk of introducing the phylloxes into the vineyards.

It is stated that an exceptionally large group of spots is now visible on the surface of the sun. They may be perceived with smoked glass, without the aid of a telescope. According to Mr. W. F. Denning, of Bristol, the spots cover an area of nearly 73,000 miles.

According to advices from Cairo there is no foundation for the report that an overflow of the Nile has taken place there. A slight rupture occurred near the old town, but it was repaired in a couple of hours, the Khédive being present at the time.

A telegram from Copenhagen says that a number of Danes in the town of Hadersleben having called a meeting, were immediately compelled to close it, a crowd of German rabble, collected from the surrounding districts, having on a preconcerted signal, and secretly assisted by the Prussian authorities, forcibly invaded the room.

A resolution was introduced into the Queensland Parliament recently in favor of introducing negro labor for the cotton and sugar plantations. It was vigorously opposed by the Government, the Premier saying that "if the declaration were to cause a vote of confidence to be brought forward to-morrow, he wished it to go forth to the country that the present Government would never be a party to the introduction of black labor."

According to the Berlin correspondent of the *Times*, the Russian Government is about to legalize civil marriages for the benefit of those Dissenters in the Empire who object to the presence of a priest at the ceremony. It appears that marriages without the help of the clergy have been heretofore celebrated by the sects in question, and the Government has tolerated them, though refusing legal recognition.

Upward of 12,000 persons assembled at Newport the other day, in connection with the grand choral competition which took place in a pavilion specially erected. Mr. Thomas Cordes, M. P., presided, and delivered an address, pointing out the advantages of such gatherings. The principal attraction was the prize of £100 for the best rendering of choruses—"Thanks be to God," (Elijah,) and "We Never will Bow Down," (Judas Maccabeus.) Seven choirs competed, and the prize was divided between the Elbow Vale and Aberdare choirs, each numbering 600 voices.

If the English Church should be disestablished, it seems not unlikely that the work will be done within the church itself. A strong feeling has been created by the recent action of the Parliament. During the course of a sermon preached recently at Southampton, Archdeacon Denison attributed many of the troubles which now beset the Church to her connection with the State; thus making religious life a secular thing, and corrupting the Church's sacraments by a law which, properly speaking, was not the Church's law. People were now, for political reasons, being hounded on to attack those who had revived the religious life of the Church.

The *al-Jawaib* states that the Khédive has offered the people of Syria generally to receive twenty-five students, irrespective of race or religion, into the Egyptian Medical College, to be educated gratuitously in medical science, for the benefit of their native places. Crowds of candidates offered themselves, some of whom have been admitted, and the remainder directed to stand over till the college could receive them. "We had hoped," writes the editor, "that some of our Muslim brethren would have availed themselves of the opportunity thus offered to send their sons to this college, out we have been sadly disappointed for all the candidates were Christians."

A wonderful piece of mechanism is described as having been recently exhibited in Holland, the work of an Amsterdam jeweler named Schroeder. It is called the "Great Mechanical City," and it is 20 feet long by 15 feet wide. There are houses, castles, churches, and stores in it. People walk and ride about. Horses and wagons and railway cars pass through the streets. Boats pass up and down the river, while some are loading and others unloading at the docks. Mills are in motion. A fountain plays in the public park, and a band of music fills the air with melody. There are also forts, with soldiers parading about them, blacksmith shops with artisans at work in them, and pleasure gardens with people dancing in them.

M. Maxime du Camp, who ought to know Paris better than anyone else, gives us the following sketch of the Parisian artisan: "He is always in opposition, not politically, but socially. Democrat by theory, demagogue by instinct, he shakes with all his force and by every means in his power the social conventions beneath which he fancies himself crushed. He goes so far in the perversity of his conceptions that he would willingly consent to suffer provided he could make the upper classes suffer also. Thus, on leaving a voting-place in 1869 I heard some workmen talking together. 'Whom did you vote for?' said one. 'For Satan,' was the reply; 'he, at all events, if he is elected, will set everything in a blaze.'"

It is a strange characteristic of Russian juries that they consider themselves unbound by any law, and, indeed, by any evidence, directly their feelings are touched. Lately a private teacher was shown to have stolen to the amount of 100 roubles; the things were traced, and, in short, the man did not deny it. It appeared that he had been driven to it by sheer want, and the circumstances were certainly of a pitiful nature. The man was acquitted, and a purse made up for him by the jury and the public. Such verdicts constantly occur. A fraudulent bankrupt, as an excuse for not keeping books in his business, as required by law, pleads that others do not, and he is acquitted. A man hires a piano and pledges it the next day, pleading that it was all the same to the owner whether it stood with him or in pawn, and he, again, is acquitted. It is the same in more serious cases.

The organ of Duke Decazes, *La Presse*, publishes a long article to show that Germany is now practically isolated in Europe. The friendly relations established between Russia and England on the one hand, and Austria on the other, have greatly contributed to this result. "The programme of English diplomacy," the writer proceeds, "is not less peaceful; and the more the Tory Cabinet declares its intention of taking an active part in continental affairs, the more distinctly does it manifest an unchangeable determination to make its influence subservient to the great principles of international law. The equilibrium of the North has been strengthened by this friendly understanding between Russia and England; it is a guarantee of safety for a small kingdom which was long menaced by the greatest dangers, and whose national independence is necessary to the other European States. Denmark, by her geographical position, checks the aggressiveness of Germany, and protects the whole Scandinavian race from destruction; and she is now defended by [illegible] alliances."

The New York Times.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, OCT. 23, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Lucia Di Lammermoor, (Italian Opera,)—Mlle. Albane, Signor Carpi, Signor Del Puente.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Romance of a Poor Young Man.—Mr. H. J. Montague, Miss Ada Dyas.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—Henry VIII.—Miss Charlotte Cushman, Mr. George Vandenhoff.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—Moorcroft.—Mr. D. H. Harkins, Mr. Louis James, Miss Fanny Davenport.

PARK THEATRE.—The Gilded Age.—Mr. John T. Raymond, Miss Gertrude Kellogg.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Romeo and Juliet.—Miss Adelaide Neilson, Mr. J. H. Barnes.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—The Sphynx.—Mr. Parselle, Mr. Rankin, Miss Morris, and Miss Thompson.

HIELOW'S GARDEN.—The Deluge; or, Paradise Lost.—Kirsfly Brothers, Miss Julia Seaman, Grand Ballet.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Vaudeville and Variety Entertainment.

BOWERY THEATRE.—Kit Carson.—The Broken Sword.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL.—Grand Exhibition of Art and Agriculture. Day and evening.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—Dramatic Performance afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

ASSOCIATION HALL.—Lecture.—By Mr. M. B. Anderson.—"Transportation, or Channels of Trade."

COLOSSEUM.—Paris by Night.—Miscellaneous. Afternoon and evening.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—Minstrelsy and Negro Comicalities.—Messrs. Birch, Wambold, and Backus.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.—Minstrelsy.—Negro Delineations, &c.—Mr. Bryant, Mr. Seymour.

STEINWAY HALL.—Personations and Songs by Mr. Frederick Maccabe.

ROBINSON HALL.—Variety Entertainment.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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New-York City.

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TO ADVERTISERS.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in The Times will be received at No. 544½ West 32d st., junction of Broadway and 6th av.; No. 308 West 23d st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

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NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

This morning The Daily Times *consists of* Ten Pages. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

If any of our readers in this City have neglected to qualify themselves for voting this year by registering their names, we hope they will hasten to repair that omission to-day. It is the last chance but one which will offer itself, the very last day for registration being to-morrow—and to-morrow, as the proverb says, never comes. We hope the work will be done to-day. No doubt there is a good deal of apathy prevailing as regards the election—it is in "the air." One can feel and see it everywhere. Nevertheless, this sort of apathy very often disappears just before the day of election, and then everybody is anxious to record his vote. All that we ask our readers to do is to qualify themselves to discharge their duties as citizens next month. If, when the day comes, they choose to remain away from the polls, and hand the City and State over to the virtual control of John Kelly and John Morrissey, of course there is nothing to prevent them doing so. They will at any rate have to bear their share of the penalty. But at least keep the *right* to vote in your own hands—do not disfranchise yourself just because you may not happen to take a lively interest in the election at this particular moment. A man may not want to use his purse on a given day, but it is as well to have it in his pocket in case of accident. And if you do not use your vote next month, at least keep it by you lest you should want it. The only way to do that is to register to-day.

Yesterday an incident occurred in this City which is worth relating—and we can assure our readers that the story is not manufactured for electioneering purposes, but is literally true. A Western correspondent of one of our foremost banking houses called yesterday on the firm, and requested it to sell five-twenty bonds to a large amount, of which he was the owner. This having been done, and the gold handed over to him, a member of the firm had the curiosity to ask him why he had decided to sell out all his bonds so suddenly? The visitor replied, "Because out our way the Democrats have been winning some victories, and your people down here tell me they are likely to do the same in New-York. If they are going to do that, I want to *stand from under*, and I should advise everybody to do the same." We beg to repeat that this is a true story, related to us by the banker in whose house the incident took place. The feeling which was in this Western gentleman's mind is by no means confined to one man, as a Democratic success in New-York would speedily convince all sections of the community, but especially our merchants, brokers and bankers. The Republican Party is not perfect, but it is still immeasurably better, safer, and wiser than the party which is opposed to it. A Democratic success this year would soon bring that fact home to everybody, and render a Republican victory in 1876 quite certain, whatever may be the outlook now.

Why Mr. Tilden should denounce Gen. Dix as a "bloated aristocrat," a "millionaire," and all the rest of it, while he describes himself as a poor man and the poor man's friend, we cannot quite understand. It may be only a joke, but it is not a good one. It is impossible that the circular in which these representations are made could have got out without Mr. Tilden's knowledge, for he exercises a very thorough supervision over the general work of the canvass. He is an old hand at electioneering, and is exerting himself in a manner which is sure to tell, even if it does not secure his election. We do not know much about the private means of Gen. Dix, but we should think that he would not be unwilling to exchange his fortune for Mr. Tilden's, poor as the latter represents himself to be. It is a paltry issue to raise, and Mr. Tilden will not make much by flooding the State with circulars in which it is so unfairly pressed upon the people. The people will, after all, be very apt to ask whether Mr. Tilden, who for years obeyed Tweed's bidding, and only turned upon him when he was down, is likely to prove a better Governor than Gen. Dix, whose present rule shows what sort of Governor he would make. Mr. Tilden never could resist the old Tammany Ring when it was powerful, is it likely that he would be able to resist the new one?

One of the most impudent things, in a small way, that the Democratic Party has yet done, was its nomination yesterday, in Brooklyn, of Winchester Britton for District Attorney. Britton is the man whom Gov. Dix, for sufficient reasons, removed from his office, and replaced, first by another Democrat, who resigned, and then by Mr. Winslow, the present efficient Attorney. To make the business as thorough as possible, the Democrats also nominated, for Justice of the Sessions, a man by the name of Voorhees, who assisted in overruling the decision of the Presiding Judge in the case of the Charity Commissioners. These men, convicted of stealing, the Presiding Judge wished to punish severely, but Voorhees thought they ought to be let off with a ridiculous fine. The Republican candidate for County Auditor, by the way, is Mr. George H. Fisher, of the Nineteenth Ward—not of the Twelfth, as we were misled into saying yesterday. He is a gentleman of excellent reputation, a good citizen, familiar with the affairs of the county, and every way fit for his office. Mr. Schroeder, who is renominated for Controller, ought to be elected if the people of Kings County value fidelity, industry, and genuine ability in their public service. He is one of the best financial officers the city has ever had.

The conflict of will between Von Arnim and Prince Bismarck seems to have drawn the family of the former into the struggle, and some members of it show an inclination to resent the severe treatment which the luckless Ex-Ambassador to France has received at the hands of his Premier. The Arnims are powerful, and the sudden resignation of Count Arnim Boitzenberg from the important post of Governor of Alsace and Lorraine is interpreted as due entirely to the indignation felt at Bismarck's course. As the resigning Governor has been received in audience by Emperor William, it is probable that he is endeavoring to make a little trouble for Prince Bismarck, and interesting events may shortly be expected.

Ex-Attorney General Chamberlain, of South Carolina, has very recently published a long disclaimer of any responsibility for the unjust increase of the State debt while he was in office. This is the second document of the kind which he has issued since he was talked of as candidate for Governor of South Carolina by the so-called "regular Republicans" there. But the second leaves him pretty much as the first did, in the attitude of one who, whether honest or dishonest, was, when associated with rogues, not possessed of sufficient decision to keep them out of mischief, when it was clearly his duty to do so. Mr. Chamberlain has entered vigorously into the campaign, but his party will meet with strong opposition from the Independent Republicans who have allied themselves to the tax-payers, and, moreover, have a candidate who is above reproach. One of the astonishing features of the present contest is the prominent part which Moses still plays in it. Serving the State in the Penitentiary would be an occupation better befitting the "robber Governor" than casting discredit on the party with which he has allied himself by taking the stump for one of its candidates.

The regular Republican nominations for the County ticket were made last night. They include Salem H. Wales for Mayor and Patrick H. Jones for Register. We should think that everybody will be only too proud and happy to vote for these candidates.

THE NEXT CONGRESS AND REPUDIATION.

The recent victories of the Democrats in Ohio and Indiana have awakened high hopes on their part of obtaining a majority of the Representatives in the next Congress. Two weeks since the most sanguine among them would not have dreamed of such a thing, but their gains in Ohio and Indiana have been so considerable, and they have been so marked in the Congressional districts, as compared with the vote in the State, that a Democratic House has ceased to be a chimera and has become a possibility. Every one knows the influence exerted on the timid, the wavering, and the self-seeking in politics by a victory, especially if it be a sudden and striking victory. To these classes it seems like a note of warning, and they hasten to get over to the winning side, whatever may have been their associations before. In districts where parties are nearly equally divided this process is necessarily a decisive one. The Democrats are not, therefore, unreasonable in their anticipation that the approaching election may place in their hands the long-coveted prize of a share in the government of the country.

But the American people are not to any considerable extent made up of the uncertain classes we have named. They are not swayed from one side to the other in important matters, by the wayward impulse of the moment, or by the desire to be on the winning side. They are ready to weigh the decisions they are called on to make, and they will not put the Democrats in power for any light reason.

And it only requires a moment's reflection to see that the possession by the Democrats of any considerable influence in the Government would involve serious consequences, especially if achieved by a political revolution, of which the late elections were the first steps. It would, for one thing, give a significance to the disgraceful cry of repudiation, which it could not obtain in any other way, and which it should never obtain at all if the honor and prosperity of the country are worth preserving. The possession of the popular branch of the National Legislature by a party which, in four important States, has dared to declare itself in favor of virtual repudiation is something that could not be explained away. It would be a blow at the national reputation for good faith that might be recovered from, but that could not be parried. We might say that the repudiation issue was a minor one, but we should be told that to regard such an issue as in any sense minor, to fail in promptly stamping out the first indications of a disposition so dishonorable, showed of itself a suspicious indifference to the good name of the country. And we may be sure that the advocates of the specious and disreputable doctrine would take every opportunity to bring discredit upon the country by the boldest presentation of their views. They would not force a vote on them. They would probably avoid one. But they would go to the greatest extremes in their statement of them, and especially in their estimate of the strength these views possess with the people. To all disclaimers they would reply by pointing to the bald declarations of the Democratic platforms in Ohio and Indiana, and assert, what could not be effectively disproved, that it was those declarations that carried the day.

And we may add that it would be very difficult to foretell now how far the preachers of the doctrine of repudiation might secure converts. The appetite for such dishonesty is one that grows with what it feeds on. A community pressed by financial distress, weighed down with the embarrassments that follow in the train of paper money, beset with demagogic accusations against capitalists, and directed to a short, simple, and conclusive way of inaugurating prosperity by paying a heavy part of the national debt with paper, may commit follies from which years of suffering will not rescue them. We have no fear that the American nation will ever repudiate a dollar of its debt, but we cannot deny that a plausible proposal to do so might obtain a support that would be a dark blot on the national fame, and a serious injury to the national prosperity.

These are considerations that cannot be lightly put aside. Whatever else may be involved in the election of Representatives in the Forty-fourth Congress, here is one question that cannot now but enter into it. It cannot be avoided, and can only be settled safely by denying to the party that includes the repudiators the share they seek in the National Government. It may very well be, indeed, that the Democratic candidates for Congress in this State have no sympathy with the offensive Western dogma of repudiation. But their election would help give the House to the Democrats, and the repudiators are Democrats. They are *not* Republicans, and with a Republican majority in the House they would be without influence or prestige. They would be regarded as the apostles of a doctrine which no sooner gained an apparent hold upon a couple of States than it produced the defeat of the party which advanced it, even in States where the doctrine itself found no favor. Our people can judge for themselves whether it is worth while to kill the notion of repudiation in its infancy. If it is worth while, the election of the Republican candidates for Congress is the only way to do it.

MR. HEWITT.

We have the highest respect, personally, for the Democratic candidate for Congress from the Tenth District, Mr. A. S. Hewitt. We are aware of the exigencies of a party campaign, and that very respectable candidates will make assertions on a platform which they would not venture to repeat in private. Still, we cannot but think that Mr. Hewitt, in his recent speech to his electors, drew somewhat freely on his character as a man of accuracy, and imposed somewhat more boldly than is customary on the presumed ignorance of his constituents. Mr. Hewitt is a political economist, and it would be interesting to have from him a more detailed explanation of his theory that the general depression of business is largely owing to Gen. Grant's spending the three Summer months at Long Branch. The logical sequence of the two facts would be valuable to trace, and would form a fresh contribution to a somewhat dry science.

We, of course, expect every Democratic orator to charge the panic and the low condition of business affairs to the Administration which is in power. The candidate from the Tenth District is not above employing this sophism. He counts upon the ignorance of the working men in the north-eastern quarter, but we may remind him that there are there many laborers and shopkeepers who, if they have not studied Adam Smith, Say, and Mill, have at least used their common sense during the past few years. And when Mr. Hewitt warns them that it is an irredeemable paper currency which has brought all their calamities on the laboring class, and that the party in power are responsible for that, he goes "beyond the record," which they know as well as the orator.

Mr. Hewitt is too much of an economist to praise paper currency without redemption. But when he claims a "hard-money" policy for the Democratic Party, or opposition to irredeemable paper as a Democratic principle, his own electors have only to read the newspapers, or to recall last Winter's Congressional votes, to be sure that such an assertion is all mere talk, and nothing more. We have republished, within a few days, the views of the leading Western Democratic organ—the Chicago *Times*—on the lesson be derived from the Democratic victories in Indiana and Ohio. This shrewd journal sees anything but the triumph of "hard-money" in those victories. And the votes of last Winter show that the Democratic Party are hopelessly divided on that question, and are not at all either a free-trade or hard-money party. Mr. Hewitt knows perfectly well that at this moment a far larger proportional vote could be polled in the Republican ranks for a speedy and definite return to specie payments than within the Democratic lines.

It is true that "irredeemable currency is the robbery of the poor," as all ages and countries have experienced, and it will be true during the coming Winter that the wolf will be at the door of many an honest laboring man in the Tenth District, and this mainly because Congress has not had courage to settle the currency for the future, but for this one party is as guilty as the other; indeed we may say that the Democratic is more guilty than the other, as it contains the larger proportion of inflationists. It is easy to excite the discontent of the working man, and to direct it toward the party in power. But is this an honest course for a politician who speaks to a wider audience than the constituents of the Tenth District, and who should regard as his greatest treasure his life-long reputation for honor and truth? Are the present difficulties of the business world any more chargeable on Gen. Grant than on Gov. Seymour or Mr. Tilden? Do they belong any more to Senator Morgan than Senator Schurz or Senator Bayard? Has not, on the other hand, paper currency led to over-production and gambling speculations, which have brought their usual penalties? And for paper currency, who can claim exemption of responsibility? Both parties should humbly cry "Peccavi!" and set themselves to the task of proving repentance by works. When the Republicans have finally refused to do this, then may the Democratic orators justly characterize them as inflationists.

THE ILLINOIS BISHOPRIC QUESTION.

After an earnest and somewhat animated discussion, lasting for eight days, the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies of the Protestant Episcopal Church reached a vote yesterday, on the question of ratifying the election of Rev. Dr. Seymour as Bishop of the Diocese of Illinois. Though a numerical majority of all the votes cast was in favor of confirming the election of Dr. Seymour, he failed to receive a majority of the votes by dioceses, and his election was, consequently, not sustained. The process of ratifying the election of a Bishop in General Convention turns upon the recognition of the independent action of each diocese, and has a certain analogy to the system of electing the President of the United States by electoral colleges. The Protestant Episcopal Church is composed at present of forty-one dioceses, each under the government of a Bishop, and each independent of every other. But, for the better government of the entire Church, to facilitate intercommunion between the dioceses, and to maintain uniformity, so far as deemed expedient in doctrine, discipline, and worship, these dioceses have formed a confederation, and voluntarily placed themselves under the rule of a General Convention.

This convention is composed of two Houses, the House of Bishops, and the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies. In the former, every Bishop of the Church (except Bishops without jurisdiction and foreign Missionary Bishops) has the right to a seat and a vote. The other House is composed of four clerical and four lay deputies from each diocese. In this House, the vote may be taken either as in legislative bodies generally, by simply calling the yeas and nays, or according to the form prescribed in section 2, Article 2 of the Constitution of the Church, which regulated the proceedings yesterday. That section reads as follows:

"In all questions, when required by the clerical or lay representation from any diocese, each order (lay and clerical) shall have one vote, and the majority of suffrages by dioceses shall be conclusive in each order; provided such majority comprehend a majority of the dioceses represented in that order. The concurrence of both orders shall be necessary to constitute a vote of the convention."

This is what is called a vote by dioceses and orders; that is, each order, lay and clerical, in each diocese has but *one* vote. If either order in any diocese divides, that is, if two of the four deputies vote one way and two another, that vote is not counted at all. Keeping these facts in view, it will be possible to understand the vote of yesterday. It should be premised, however, that one of the rights which each diocese has surrendered to the General Convention is that of the absolute choice of its own bishop. Such choice must be confirmed by the Church at large, represented by dioceses in the somewhat unequal fashion, so far as mere numbers are concerned, which we have explained. To the convention now in session, as the representative of the Church, the Diocese of Illinois sent for confirmation the name of Dr. Seymour, who was unanimously elected bishop at the last convention.

As already stated, the vote taken yesterday on that confirmation was by dioceses and orders. The entire forty-one dioceses were represented by clerical deputies present and voting. Reckoning one vote for each diocese, there were nineteen votes in favor of confirmation and ten against it, twelve votes being thrown out in consequence of the four deputies entitled to cast each of such votes being equally divided in opinion. The number of votes necessary to a choice being twenty-one, and Dr. Seymour falling two short of such majority, he failed of confirmation by the clerical order. There were forty dioceses represented by lay deputies, and of these thirteen voted in favor of confirmation, eighteen against it, and nine were thrown out because of division. Dr. Seymour thus failed of confirmation by both orders, though the numerical vote in his favor was, of clerical deputies 100, lay deputies 70; total 170; against, 64 clerical and 90 lay deputies; total 154 opposed to him. He would thus have been elected on the ordinary system of counting votes by a majority of 16, though he was defeated on the vote by dioceses and orders.

Dr. Seymour and the theological views he represents thus appear to be sustained by a decided majority of the clergy and a powerful minority of the laymen of the Church to which he belongs. The Diocese of Illinois will now be called upon to proceed to the election of another Bishop, and as the convention will not be in session to act upon it, his confirmation will be decided by the standing committees of each diocese. These are composed of two lay and two clerical deputies, and the majority of each committee determines whether its vote shall be aye or no, an equal division resulting, as in the convention, in no vote at all. The affirmative vote of twenty-one dioceses is required in this case also to ratify an election. As, under this ordeal, the confirmation of Dr. Seymour would hardly have been doubtful, the representatives in the convention from the Diocese of Illinois talk of re-electing him, trusting for ratification to the standing committees. In the interest of unity and good understanding in the Church, this would hardly be a desirable step.

A DEFIANT VESTED INTEREST.

As a general rule, our corporations seem to be entirely beyond the law. A good illustration of the free and easy way in which we accept this state of things is found in the relations of the Board of Health toward the street-car companies. By law, the Board of Health is charged with the sanitary regulations specially affecting the welfare of the people of this City. By law it is provided with the means of enforcing its regulations; and those who transgress may be summarily dealt with. It is safe to say that a personal transgressor is not often left long unpunished. Somehow it seems more difficult to reach a wealthy corporation, with its property widely extended over the City. The Board of Health, discovering that the stuffed cushions and linings of the street-cars were propagating vermin, spreading disease, and contaminating the public health, passed an ordinance forbidding their use. Some of the companies complied with this order, substituting varnished benches for the abominable stuffing upon which hundreds of thousands of people, clean and unclean, had sat. This was more than a year ago. The other day the Secretary of the Board of Health presented a report on the subject, from which it appears that several of the companies have complied with the ordinance, five promise to take out their cushions when they are worn out, and two make neither report nor promise. That is to say, some of the companies observe the law, some say they will when they get ready, and others take no notice of the warning sent them. If this is not a free and easy way of doing things, we should like to know what is.

The fact of the case is that the street-car companies have become such powerful interests that they can afford to set public opinion and Municipal regulations at defiance. Most of their employes, with their reckless driving, brutality, and impertinence, seem to understand this very well. The numerous corporations, with their large capital, army of employed men, and net-work of rails covering the City, comprise a large and truly formidable vested interest. It is because it is large and formidable that we are forced to put up with the venerable nuisance of street-car traveling. We should have had the rapid and cheap means of transit enjoyed by other civilized nations long ago if it had not been possible for the existing companies to obstruct legislation and buy off the projectors of new enterprises. Because these corporations, with their iron, cars, horses, and men, find it profitable to drag people about in the present obsolete fashion, we can have no substitute for the slow, vexatious, and uncomfortable means of street-travel which they supply. Another generation will read with amazement of the patience and stolidity with which this great City long endured the costly inconvenience of the street-car. It is undeniable that this is better than nothing, but it is far behind the age. We ought to have something better; and it is alarming to see that the growing importance of this vast vested interest promises to indefinitely postpone the day of our deliverance from its grasp.

THE APOTHEOSIS OF CAPT. JACK.

One might suppose that Capt. Jack, the Modoc brave, being hanged, dead, and buried, would no more disturb the earth. But his apotheosis vexed a Boston audience last Sunday night. The occasion was a meeting for the discussion of ways and means for the improvement of the condition of the Indian. A clerical gentleman, locally known as Father Gleason, eulogized Capt. Jack, and defended his shooting of Gen. Canby and Commissioner Thomas. Col. Meacham, who was one of the Commissioners in that tragical affair, and was severely wounded, happened to be present when the reverend eulogist advanced this ultra humanitarian view of the doings of Capt. Jack. He stood up and said that he took no part in any such verdict, and declared that the assassination of Canby and Thomas was a dastardly outrage. To this Father Gleason replied that he had read in the papers that Col. Meacham was a political adventurer, and that if he had offered to Capt. Jack the terms the President had desired, Gen. Canby and Commissioner Thomas would not have been shot. To this curious argument Col. Meacham made no rejoinder. Probably he thought that the charge of being a "political adventurer" had no possible connection with the argument. Confusion reigned in the assembly, and the perturbed spirit of Capt. Jack, probably pleased with the disturbance which he had created in the white man's meeting, subsided once more.

The reappearance of this turbulent ragamuffin is, however, a good example of the persistence of what we call the Indian question. It will not down. In this case some well-meaning, but misguided people, of whom Father Gleason is a type, were anxious to testify to their belief in Capt. Jack as a martyr, and in the abstract Indian as a deeply-injured being. Indeed, we are not sure but that Col. Meacham, who entertains what may be considered advanced views upon this subject, was present at the Boston meeting for the purpose of giving countenance to the proceedings as a friend of humanity. The enthusiastic defense of Capt. Jack was too much for his sense of justice, however, and he bolted from the conclave. To the complexion of Father Gleason and his following, all sentimentalists who deal with the Indian question must come at last. They will not abide with Gen. Sherman's opinion that it is better to feed the red men than to fight them; they insist upon coddling him, and treating with him as if he had ten centuries of civilization behind him, instead of the meagre results of a very doubtful experiment in that direction. It is true that some appeal may be made to the Indian's reason and knowledge of right and wrong; but behind that appeal must always be kept in plain sight the military power of the United States Government. If the Modoc war taught us anything, it taught us this. Capt. Jack is in his grave; the Modoc war is done; let the woful blunders of that tragical chapter of history sleep with him. We are learning as the Indian melts away. Even Capt. Jack's apotheosis can teach us no more.

BAD BOYS.

It is not always easy to foresee the consequences of even the most carefully prepared acts of legislation. In aiming at the attainment of some particular purpose the way may seem clear enough, and with the exercise of a sufficiently acute judgment it can generally be reached. But incidental results of the best, and, as they seem, the most defined, laws, sometimes spring up in very unexpected forms. An illustration of this has come to us from the attempt made in England to carry out the compulsory clauses of the Education act.

Although a rigid attention has thus far been paid by the authorities to enforce those clauses, the work has been attended by considerable difficulty. Many people have been summoned during the past few months to appear before the Police Magistrates for not sending their children to the public schools, and although a spirit of leniency has in every case been exhibited toward the defendants, care has been always taken to have the requirements of the law strictly carried out. All this was anticipated. It was never thought that so novel a measure as one making education compulsory could be enacted without meeting with some resistance, willful or otherwise, among uneducated people whose rights upon the subject had never hitherto been interfered with. But an application was made the other day in one of the courts which we do not think had been contemplated beforehand. At the same time it involves a question of some importance, and one which ought not to be disregarded.

A woman brought her two boys, aged respectively nine and eleven, before one of the sitting Magistrates, and charged them with being "of such a disposition that their parents could not control them." On the next day another woman appeared, with a similar charge against her son, aged eight. It appeared that in both cases the mother had been summoned two or three times for not sending these children to school, and each time a small fine had been inflicted. But the boys would not go to school. The parents could not make them go, and naturally enough they did not like being repeatedly punished for their children's wilfullness, so they took the rather ingenious device of trying to throw some of the responsibility on to the Magistrates who had fined them. But the law had taken no cognizance of any such offense as that of which these juveniles were accused. It was a crime altogether new to the criminal courts, and the Magistrate seems to have been a little puzzled how to act. To dismiss the complaint would have been to render the compulsory clauses of the Education act nugatory, and also, if the School Board still insisted on acting upon them, to inflict a palpable injustice upon the parents of such boys. A happy thought, however, appears to have occurred to the magistrate, and he ordered the children to be sent to the workhouse for a week, and to be brought before him again at the expiration of that time. It was a fortunate way out of a difficulty, for it was the discovery of a means of dealing with a case that had to be dealt with somehow, and yet one for which the law had made no provision. But it is not likely that it can often be repeated, since the parish authorities must soon begin to object to have the union houses converted into reformatories. The question then arises, How are such children to be treated?

It is very likely that this will assume more importance than it has at present. It may arise wherever public education is made compulsory. We shall probably hear of other cases similar to those we have mentioned; and in due time it is not unlikely we may have to deal with them here. Self-willed boys of the ages above described are not necessarily to be put down as bad boys in a criminal sense. They may become recruits for the criminal classes if left neglected. But the same features of character which make them rebel against parental discipline are those which, properly guided, make them extremely useful men in certain branches of occupation. It has been proved that the best seamen turned out from the training-ships in England are often made from the material which is found in boys of this kind. It is, perhaps, the best occupation that could be found for them, and it leads us back to the opinion we have before expressed, that more attention than has hitherto been given should be paid to the increase of training ships, to an amendment of the system adopted upon them, and to the extrication of the wildest of our street boys from the dangers that surround them.

A SOUTHERN CENTENNIAL.

The people south of Mason and Dixon's line have latterly been reviving their memories of the Revolution by holding a few "tea parties" similar to those which delighted Boston some time since. The inhabitants of the goodly Commonwealth of Maryland gathered at Annapolis—the quaint old capital on the banks of the noble Chesapeake—on the 19th day of this month to commemorate the burning of the ship *Peggy Stewart*, Oct. 19, 1774, in Annapolis harbor. It so happened that the day was also the ninety-third anniversary of the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown; but the Marylanders cared very little for that. They were chiefly interested in celebrating an event which had no small influence in bringing the United States into existence as an independent nation, and they took a genuine pride in the knowledge that Maryland was one of the foremost and bravest of the colonies in the struggle against the repressive and restrictive legislation of the mother country. In that great conflict Boston and Baltimore stood shoulder to shoulder; and, despite the animosities and hostilities of recent years, they stand so now.

Some of the irreverent Maryland folk of to-day call the recent Annapolis celebration the "Peggy Stewart Centennial," and so it seems likely to go down to history. The *Peggy Stewart* was a brig which [illegible] Annapolis one hundred years ago, [illegible] with tea. About that time the colonists in Maryland had conceived an unconquerable aversion to the savory Chinese herb, because it represented in their eyes what they considered unjust taxation by a Parliament remote from them in location and sympathy. They, therefore, having before their eyes the example of the enraged Bostonians, who, in December of 1773, threw into the bay several cargoes of the odious tea, concluded to burn the *Peggy Stewart*. But that did not wholly content them, so they determined to force the owner of the vessel, Mr. Anthony Stewart, who had paid the duty on the tea, to destroy the brig with his own hands, and the chroniclers inform us that he ran the vessel "aground at Windmill Point, and set fire to it in presence of the multitude." For months thereafter no good citizen of the revolting colony dared, even in the seclusion of his home, to drink a cup of tea. The populace, finding one man who had concealed a whole chest of the forbidden luxury, made him walk bareheaded, and, "with lighted torches in his hands," set fire to his property.

One hundred years have passed away, and Maryland has grown from a dependent colony to a lusty Commonwealth, whose material progress is as vigorous as was her original protest against oppression. Her extent of territory has been reduced, but her influence on the outer world, her home trade, and her commerce with other nations, have increased with phenomenal rapidity. It is difficult to comprehend that the greater portion of her superb development has been attained within the last thirty years. One might readily fancy it the work of two centuries, so solid, abiding, and far extended is it.

Citizens of all classes entered heartily into the celebration of the centennial at Baltimore, as well as at the old capital. The quaint streets of Annapolis were thronged by thousands from all the surrounding country, and under the venerable poplar planted two hundred years ago, which still graces the lawn in front of St. John's College, many orators made enthusiastic addresses. In Baltimore the streets were gay with decorations; from thousands of public buildings and private mansions fluttered the United States flag. The people of Maryland were rightly proud of their centennial and the memories it recalled. Though no invading army occupied her soil during the Revolution, the brave Commonwealth contributed to the Continental Army more than fifteen thousand regulars, besides five thousand militia. The exploits of the "Maryland Line" are known and praised wherever the history of American patriotism has been told.

There was the right ring in the stirring words of one of the speakers at Annapolis on Monday, when he recalled the benefit of the common spirit which animated the hearts of the men of Massachusetts, Maryland, and Virginia in those old days which now seem so far away, and whose struggles and vexations seem so slight when compared with the greater ones in our modern history. That common spirit is as necessary to-day as it was nearly a hundred years ago, and it is gratifying to see that the centennial memories revive it, and will keep it awake. As the time approaches when the first century of our national life is to be completed, it is good to see the States which formed the advance guard of the "Old Thirteen" standing in friendliest relations to one another, even although they have long been separated by sectional differences. It is pleasant to know that, as we approach 1876, our brethren of Maryland and Virginia will be drawn closer than ever before to us by the memory of a united struggle for the common good; and it is but right to hope that ere the hundredth year is fully completed, all the citizens of North and South may be in sympathy with each other, and that recent as well as past causes of mutual dislike and distrust may be swept away. Every centennial celebration in South or North will aid in securing that result.

WESTERN RAILWAY COMPETITION.

Chicago, Ill., Oct. 22.—It is rumored that Mr. J. F. Joy, President of the Michigan Central Railroad, has tendered his resignation, and has gone to Boston to confer with the Directors as to his successor.

The *Inter-Ocean* says that the Grand Trunk proposes to make its outlet at Boston, and the combined lines form an opposition. Unless the company goes into the Saratoga arrangement its freight will not be forwarded from Buffalo except at local rates. "We may be compelled to succumb," say the Grand Trunk people, "but we don't believe it will be a hard fight, and then this combination will not last for all time. Suppose we give our business all to one company, could it resist the temptation? We think not. The strong probability is that we will not go in. We can get along, and we are bound to. What we will do is to make Boston our outlet, and pay the local rates for the time being. The Dominion Line of steamers now running out of Quebec are to run out of Boston, and the Grand Trunk thus makes rapid through shipments, and is depending on no other company for facilities."

THE GENERAL CHRISTIAN CONVENTION.

Cincinnati, Oct. 22.—In the morning session of the General Christian Convention, held here yesterday, F. M. Green read the yearly report on Sunday-schools. Rev. Joseph King, of Pittsburg, delivered a lengthy address on Foreign Missions, which was followed by an address by Rev. Mr. Graham, a delegate from the Free Will Baptist Church of Chicago, on the subject of the union of the two bodies. A committee of conference was appointed to meet with a like committee from the Free Will Baptists. The afternoon session was occupied in discussing the Foreign Missions, and the evening session in addresses by Rev. Mr. McCullough, James Challen, Rev. W. T. Moore, and others.

WOOD-FIRES IN OHIO—A LARGE TRACT BURNING.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Oct. 22.—Advices from New-Washington, Crawford County, Ohio, report 2,500 acres of marsh land a few miles from that town are on fire. Great excitement prevails among the farmers in that vicinity as their property is endangered. Numerous fires in the woods in the northern and north-western portions of Ohio are reported as the effect of the continuous drouth.

ANOTHER NEW BUILDING FOR HARVARD

Boston, Oct. 22.—A large meeting of the most prominent men of this city and vicinity was held today, to aid the project of erecting a new building for the Harvard Medical School. Addresses were made by President Elliot, Judge Clifford, Oliver W. Holmes, and E. E. Hale. A committee of fifty was appointed to suggest means for raising the $200,000 necessary, and active measures for securing that amount by contributions will soon be inaugurated.

THE LOUISIANA CANE CROP.

New-Orleans, La., Oct. 22.—The latest advices from the cane growers' returns show an uncommonly large yield of cane per acre, and a greater proportion of saccharine matter than usual. The prospects now are good for the production of the largest crop of sugar that has been made in Louisiana since 1861.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

SALEM H. WALES NOMINATED FOR MAYOR.

PATRICK H. JONES FOR REGISTER—SAMUEL B. H. VANCE, OLIVER P. C. BILLINGS, FREDERICK KUHNE, AND GEORGE H. FORSTER FOR ALDERMEN AT LARGE.

The Republican County Convention held last night at Republican Hall, in Thirty-third street, was a significant gathering. Hon. Thomas Murphy called the body to order at the hour set down for reassembling, and every delegate was in his seat. Routine business was dispensed with, and the object of the convention was reached soon after the commencement by the presentation of the committee's report by Hon. Jacob Patterson, Jr. It was read by Gen. Pinckney, and contained the recommendation of the following gentlemen as Republican candidates for the offices to be filled: For Mayor, Hon. Salem H. Wales; for Register, Gen. Patrick Henry Jones; for Aldermen at Large, Messrs. S. B. H. Vance, Oliver P. C. Billings, Frederick Kühne, and George H. Forster. Before the adoption of the report Col. Duganne recommended Hon. George Jones for Mayor, instead of Mr. Wales. But as Hon. Thomas Murphy stated that Mr. Jones would not accept, the original report, unchanged, was adopted. The feelings of the convention were fitly expressed by the speech of District Attorney Phelps before offering his resolution providing for the conduct of the ratification meetings. He described the condition of the City under Tammany misrule, the need of reform, the futility of fusion with malcontents of that faction, and the necessity of self-reliance in the Republican ranks. He closed by commending the ticket just nominated. His remarks were supplemented by Gen. George H. Sharpe's suggestions on the need, at this crisis, of unwavering unity among Republicans, here and everywhere, and the certainty of ultimate success to the party, consequent on its strict adherence to its own principles and candidates. Hon. Charles S. Spencer followed in a short address.

While the convention was waiting the appearance of Mr. Wales, who had been sent for, Hon. Thomas Murphy said that this City had not had a Republican Mayor since 1863. But he felt that he was about to introduce to the delegates a Republican who would not only be the next Mayor, but would also give the City genuine reform. Mr. Wales' speech was a simple avowal of convictions and purposes made in an unaffected, business manner, by a business man.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

Hon. Thomas Murphy called the meeting to order.

The reading of the roll was dispensed with, and the Secretary, Mr. Davies, read the minutes of the previous meeting, which were confirmed.

The Chairman announced that the business in order was the report of the Special Committee.

Hon. Jacob M. Patterson, Jr., handed in the report, which was read by the Secretary. It stated that the committee recommended the following nominations:

For Mayor—Salem H. Wales. [Loud Applause.]
For Register—Patrick Henry Jones. [Renewed applause.]
For Aldermen at Large—Samuel B. H. Vance, Oliver P. C. Billings, Frederick Kühne, George H. Forster.

The announcement was received with cheers.

Col. Duganne at this point arose and said that he was in favor of the ticket, but moved that it be amended by substituting the name of Hon. George Jones, of THE NEW-YORK TIMES, for that of Salem H. Wales. His reason for desiring this change was not found in any disparagement of Mr. Wales, nor in the belief that he was not worthy of the high trust thus reposed in him. But he (Col. Duganne) felt that Mr. Jones could carry the City against Tammany without doubt, and that no other man could.

Hon. Thomas Murphy here begged to inform the speaker that he was authorized by Mr. Jones to say that under no circumstances would he accept the nomination.

Col. Duganne continued by recalling to the Chairman's mind the remark made by a gentleman on hearing that Ex-Gov. E. D. Morgan would not accept the nomination: "He ought to be made to accept. It is for the party's interest." The same remark was applicable to Mr. Jones. He ought to be forced into accepting the nomination, because the crisis demanded that he should do so. The speaker felt it his duty to interpret for the convention the handwriting on the wall, which plainly stated that unless the Republicans acted carefully and with shrewdness in this campaign they would suffer here as they had in the West. The voices of their brethren in Ohio and Indiana were warning them here in New-York to take heed lest disaster come to the party, and pointed out clearly the absolute need of New-York Republicans doing their whole duty. The reason, then, that the speaker had proposed Hon. George Jones for the Mayoralty was because he had stricken down the rule and system of Tweed and Tammany; because Mr. Jones to-day occupies a position as Tammany's antagonist, its untiring and unflinching foe. Every man knew what Mr. Jones and THE NEW-YORK TIMES had done to relieve the City of its terrible incubus in the dark days just gone by, and also what both had done, and were still doing, in the cause of right against wrong. Therefore was Hon. George Jones the proper man to nominate at this time in order that the City might be saved from Tammany's clutches and Dix elected Governor of the State. Hon. George Jones was the only man fit to cope with Tammany, yet struggling for the mastery. Still, if Mr. Jones would not accept the nomination, Col. Duganne said he would support the ticket as recommended.

His motion, for the reason stated by Hon. Thomas Murphy—Mr. Jones' determination not to accept any nomination—was not put, and the original question was acted upon. The whole ticket as recommended was adopted, and the candidates mentioned nominated for the offices to be filled.

REMARKS OF DISTRICT ATTORNEY PHELPS.

District Attorney Phelps rose for the purpose of proposing a resolution, but in the first place he asked the indulgence of the meeting for a brief space. He congratulated himself and the meeting on the result of the labors performed by the convention, he believed, so wisely and so well. When he came to the convention last Tuesday night, when he saw the familiar faces on the right of him and on the left, when he recognized men who had ever stood true to the Republican Party, marching with unfaltering step beneath its flag, and keeping time to its resonant bugles, he took hope for the Republican Party of this City and of this State. When he heard the key-note struck, "Give us a Republican candidate for Republican voters," he felt assured that whatever the convention would do would be done wisely. They were sent there as representatives of the Republicans of the City to make nominations for the City and County offices, and their first duty was to elect men who would administer those offices wisely and well, and who would be true exponents of the doctrines and principles of the Republican Party. He asked if the ticket put in nomination did not satisfy both these conditions. Ever since he had any connection with the political history of the State, he had seen Tammany wholly administered by the iron hands of one, two, three, or four men; he had always seen somebody who wanted to rule, but who could not shake off the despotism. He believed the time had now passed when it was necessary for the Republican Party to take any part in the quarrels of Tammany Hall. If they did not like their rulers let them get rid of them themselves. They (the Republicans) did not like either the rulers or the ruled. They did not like the men that ruled Tammany Hall, and they did not like Tammany Hall whoever ruled it. If there were intelligent men in the City who suffered under grievances, it was time to look to the only source from which they could find redress—the Republican Party. Pursuing that doctrine, and believing in that principle, the convention had presented a ticket containing the names of men who for worth, honesty and intelligence, had never been surpassed on any ticket. [Applause.] It had not been dictated by one or two men from the secrecy of their parlors. No one could say, "This man is my candidate;" no Jimmy Hayes, John Morrissey, or John Kelly had anything to do with it from the beginning to the end. A ticket had been selected which combined every element that could commend it to the intelligent support of the electors. The first of those gentlemen all men knew to admire and respect—a man that had administered one of the most important departments of the City Government, whose honor was unsullied, and on whose official record no spot or stain could be found—a gentleman who was superior to every person put in nomination against him. Such was the gentleman nominated for Mayor of the City. The name of Salem H. Wales would commend itself to the suffrages of every intelligent and honest elector, for it was the name of the honest, intelligent, faithful, and fearless representative of the tax-payers and property-holders of the City. The committee had put in nomination for the office of Register a gallant soldier and an upright gentleman, one who for the purpose of discharging an obligation that came upon him officially, but through no fault of his, stripped himself of his own property, [applause,] that he might go out of his office a poor man indeed, but an honest one. Therefore, every one who loved honesty and trustworthiness in public affairs was glad to support Patrick Henry Jones. [Applause.] Need he say that the same qualifications belonged to the other men who had been put in nomination? Who did not know the name of Vance? Were there ever, he asked, men who served in the Municipal Council whose course commended itself to the confidence of their constituents as Mr. Vance and Mr. Billings? And did not the description of an honest, intelligent, and upright man apply also to Mr. Kuhne? The ticket had been closed by the name of a gentleman who resided in the newly-annexed territory which was now a part of the City. He was a gentleman who was well known in Wall street and at the City Hall as he was in his own home, in what was Westchester County. Such a ticket, he contended, was never presented which more deserved the suffrages of the people. If there were within the sound of his voice, (but he felt that all who were present were Republicans,) any Democrat who believed in an intelligent, patriotic administration of Municipal affairs, to him he would say: "Forget you are a Democrat; vote for honest men for office, and for good men to administer your public affairs." They themselves had been often asked to vote for good men irrespective of party, and they had done it, and now when the ticket was put forward which should claim the suffrages of the people, it was the time for these gentlemen to come over to them. [Applause.] But whether they came over or not, he was satisfied that the convention had done the right thing, and that the Republican Party would be more ready to carry on the campaign throughout the State by reason of those nominations than by any other course which could have been taken. They had the satisfaction of knowing, at all events, that they marched to battle under a banner on which was inscribed names of which they might be proud—men who were every one of them worthy to represent them. Therefore he desired to congratulate the convention on their nominations; for whether they marched to defeat or victory, they marched as a hopeful organization, ready and determined to do their duty. [Applause.] In conclusion he proposed the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Executive Committee of the General Committee, in connection with the officers of this Convention, take charge of the subject of ratifying the ticket just put in nomination.

The resolution was put to the meeting and carried amid enthusiastic cheering.

Gen. Ketcham then offered the following resolution, which was also carried:

Resolved, That the officers of this convention be a committee to notify the candidates of their nomination, and also that the committee of twenty-two heretofore appointed be continued, with power to fill vacancies, should any occur on the ticket.

REMARKS OF GEN. SHARPE.

Gen. Sharpe, in response to the unanimous call of the meeting, next delivered a brief address. As the names, he said, were read he felt that there was an elbow touch all along the line, which showed that each man there was a member of the same family. He remembered when, at the battle of Antietam, with Burnside, they were not just then in a position to gain the victory—but the order came along—"Tell Burnside to hold the bridge." The order was renewed again and again, "Hold the bridge ever and always," and Burnside held the bridge. [Applause.] That was precisely what they had just then done. They, like Burnside, had held the bridge to give their friends a victory. It was well said, that the ticket was not made by one man. He wished to say to the gentlemen who nominated Hon. George Jones that that gentleman was one of the first consulted with respect to that ticket. So was Gen. Dix, and so was Gov. Morgan, so that the ticket represented the best advice of the Republican Party. [Applause.] There was just another thing which he wished to mention, namely, that no matter how these breezes from the West might be supposed to disturb the atmosphere, yet their Eastern skies were clear and bright; and the time was at hand when they would see the great Empire City and the Jersey Blues marching to the music of the Union. [Applause.]

HON. CHARLES SPENCER'S REMARKS.

After repeated calls for a speech, Hon. Charles S. Spencer said that he always made it a rule to abide by the action of the convention, and although somewhat disappointed, Wales was so near to Germany that he felt that he ought to be satisfied. He, therefore, cheerfully indorsed the whole ticket, and hoped that the nomination would foster Republican principles, and bring about speedily the victory that must crown the earnest efforts of the party. He did not believe that the mission of the Republican Party had ended, or would end until the last person who had been a slave, or had owned or driven a slave, should die. In conclusion, he expressed the hope that the Republicans of the Imperial State would roll back the tide of Democratic onslaught so recently made manifest at the West. [Applause.]

Hon. Thomas Murphy here stated that this City had not had a Republican Mayor since 1863. But he felt assured that he was about to introduce to the convention a Republican who would be the next Mayor, and bring about a genuine reformation in this City's Government.

ADDRESS OF HON. SALEM H. WALES.

Hon. Salem H. Wales was then introduced, and returned thanks for his nomination. He was not, he said, skilled in political oratory, but in the presence of so many personal and political friends he felt it incumbent on him that he should say a single word. The nomination was one of which any citizen might be proud. It was a position to which he had never aspired, and it was accepted by him against his wish. In a sense he partly regretted that he had changed his mind, and that he had returned to the City on the 8th of October instead of on the 22d, as he had intended. He was satisfied, however, that it was no time to shirk the responsibilities and duties that belonged to him, and therefore he was proud of the part played by the Republican Party, although it had made mistakes sometimes, for without it they would have no country to boast of, as they were then enabled to do. He stood there unpledged and untrammeled. No promises had been exacted from him; he had made none to any man, and none would be made by him. He was taken by surprise when a committee called upon him and informed him that the committee of the convention could not agree on any other name but his. They had, he said, work to do in New-York. It was his solemn conviction that fifty millions of dollars would not compensate for the thievery and rascality of the Tammany Hall party. If the laborer was starving to-day, if the taxes were excessive and exorbitant, who else had they to blame but the rascality of Tammany Hall? He desired to speak plainly at such a time as this. He had watched the progress of the Reform movement, and he thought that the citizens had cause for alarm. The conduct of the City Government had been marked generally by imbecility. [He did not mean to apply this to all the men of Tammany Hall, for there were some respectable men in the party, but he would say there were many of them who, if they could, would again open the flood-gates as they had in the times past. In closing his remarks, he desired to make use of the language of a hymn which he had been taught in his infancy:

"Marshal, watch, and pray,
The battle ne'er give o'er,
Renew the conflict every day,
And help Divine implore."

If, he said, in conclusion, his fellow-citizens who had known him for twenty-five years in this City were disposed to vote for him under the circumstances of his nomination, he would be glad to receive their votes, but he would buy no man's vote. If he were elected to the position of Mayor of the City of New-York, he would devote his best time and ability to the duties of that office, and would try to remove the City from the disgrace that now settled down on it like a fog. [Applause.]

At the conclusion of Mr. Wales' address the convention adjourned.

After the convention the Executive Committee met in the side room and transacted some routine business. The ratification meetings, it is now understood, will take place on next Monday and Thursday evenings.

REGISTER!

No one can vote who has not previously registered. To-day and to-morrow are the last days for registration. This fact should be borne in mind. Republicans have every reason for turning out in full force. They may rest assured their opponents will. Every respectable citizen should reflect that his vote will at least neutralize the vote of a follower of our new "Boss"—John Morrissey. Therefore register—and register to-day.

AMUSEMENTS.

AFFAIRS AT WALLACK'S.

An exceedingly enjoyable representation of Feuillet's comedy called "The Romance of a Poor Young Man," may now be witnessed at Wallack's Theatre. The piece does not call for a review, for it has been acted again and again, but so much of earlier notices concerning it may be repeated as to say that it is an interesting and amusing work. In the latter sense, especially, is the play, as recited at present, deserving of mention. It has been made more impressive, for Mr. Montague does not quite fill the ideal of *Manuel*, whose dignity is of a severer type than the English artist aims at, but the general rendering has never been better fitted to please. The easy grace of Mr. Montague's acting and the performer's total freedom from affectation are strong points in his favor at all times, and his portrayal of the impoverished nobleman, though we are bound to say it is not in accordance with M. Feuillet's design, is, nevertheless, a very winning sketch. Mr. Gilbert's genial presence and consummate art find opportunities of assertion in the rôle of the aged doctor. Mr. Polk has the part of a rather foppish man of the world, who is not devoid of good qualities, and brings to its assumption great versatility and comic vim, while Mr. Carroll, as the old sailor, supplies a picture remarkable in respect of detail and force. The softer sex is quite as ably represented by Miss Dyas, Mme. Ponisi, Miss Germon, and Miss Burke, and all these artists—each of whom is to be credited with the possession of decided talent—unite in a recital as welcome for the harmony of its tone as for its "points." As usual, a few incidents of "The Romance" are singled out for special applause. In the tower scene, Mr. Montague does wonders, and a general recall follows his leap through the breach in the ruined wall; and the touching tableau of the death of *Gaspar*, whom Mr. Carroll personates with rare skill and effect, never fails to have a second showing. The scenery in the comedy is charming; we should be puzzled as to awarding the palm of superiority to the "interiors," or to the out-of-door views, in which, by the way, Mr. Wallack's painters succeed in combining real foliage with canvass in the happiest manner. We subjoin the full distribution of "The Romance," the second performance of which, yesterday, attracted an assemblage which crowded the auditorium. The characters are assigned as follows:

Manuel.....Mr. H. J. Montague
Dr. Desmarets.....Mr. John Gilbert
M. De Bevannes.....Mr. J. B. Polk
Gasper Laroque.....Mr. J. W. Carroll
Alain.....Mr. E. M. Holland
M. Nouret.....Mr. G. F. Browne
Yvonnet.....Mr. C. E. Edwin
Henri.....Mr. J. Peck
Louis.....Mr. J. F. Josephs
Francois.....Mr. G. Atkins
Marguerite.....Miss Ada Dyas
(her first appearance at this theatre.)
Madame Laroque.....Mme. Ponisi
Madame Aubrey.....Miss Effie Germon
Mademoiselle Helouin.....Miss Ione Burke
Christine.....Miss Mabel Leonard

THE ITALIAN OPERA.

Mlle. Emma Albani, the impression of whose début at the Academy, Wednesday, was so decisive and profound, will appear this evening for the second time in the United States, "Lucia" being the opera.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23—1 A. M.—The barometer is falling over the North-west and upper lakes and thence to Eastern Missouri, with warm, partly cloudy weather, and occasional rain in Illinois; north-easterly winds, falling barometer, warm and partly cloudy weather prevail from the lower lakes to the Ohio Valley; falling barometer, north-westerly winds, cloudy weather and rain in Tennessee; rising barometer, north-east to south-east winds, warm and partly cloudy weather in the Gulf and South Atlantic States; rising barometer, north-easterly winds, warmer and partly cloudy weather in the Eastern and Middle States. The rivers remain stationary.

PROBABILITIES.

For the South Atlantic and gulf States, nearly stationary barometer and temperature, north-east and southerly winds, partly cloudy weather, with occasional rain in the western gulf.

For the Middle States and New-England stationary barometer, rising temperature, north-east to south-east winds and partly cloudy weather, with possibly rain in Virginia and West Virginia.

For the lower lakes, falling barometer, north-east winds, warmer, and cloudy weather.

For the Ohio Valley and Tennessee, falling barometer, south-east veering to north-west winds, cloudy weather, and rain.

For the upper lakes and North-west, and thence to Missouri, falling barometer, south-west to north-west winds, veering to north-west, warmer and partly cloudy weather, with occasional rain.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the last twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy:

	1873.	1874.		1873.	1874
3 A. M.	51°	50°	3:30 P. M.	60°	66°
6 A. M.	49°	48°	6 P. M.	58°	62°
9 A. M.	51°	52°	9 P. M.	55°	60°
12 M.	59°	60°	12 P. M.	63°	55°

Average temperature yesterday.....55¾°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....56⅜°.

RUMORED DISAPPEARANCE OF LUTHER BRYANT.

Superintendent Walling and Capt. Irving, of the Detective force, yesterday stated to the reporters detailed at Police head-quarters that Luther Bryant, the dealer in old coins and postage-stamps, whose apartments at No. 1 Forsyth street were entered by thieves on the night of Monday, the 12th inst., and robbed of money and jewelry to the value of nearly $100,000, as fully detailed in THE TIMES, had unaccountably disappeared, and could not be found. Desiring to communicate with him in relation to the robbery, the Superintendent had sent for him, but the messenger had returned with the announcement that Bryant had not been at home during the previous night, and no tidings of his whereabouts since Wednesday noon could be obtained. He then sent Detectives Dunn and Von Gerechten in search of the alleged missing man, and late in the afternoon they reported that he could not be found. Subsequent inquiries by a TIMES reporter, however, clearly demonstrated that the Police were entirely mistaken. The reporter learned that Mr. Bryant had taken breakfast yesterday morning at Crooks' Hotel, in Chatham street, and as late as 4 o'clock in the afternoon had called on Mrs. Reynolds, an intimate friend. He then said that he was very busy and if any person desired to see him on business he could be found at Crooks' Hotel, where he has taken up his abode for the present. What the object of the detectives was in reporting that the man could not be found cannot be conjectured.

DEDICATION OF THE MARINE GENERAL HOSPITAL.

PORTLAND, Me., Oct. 22.—The Marine General Hospital was dedicated to-day. Hon. J. B. Brown, President of the corporation, presided. Many distinguished people of the State were present, including the leading medical men. Gov. Dingley made an able dedicatory address, and was followed by President Chamberlain, of Bowdoin College. The building will be illuminated to-night.

SUDDEN DEATH.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 22.—J. B. MacFee, a drover, from Delphi, Ind., going to Bath with cattle via the Central Railroad, dropped dead on the cars at East Buffalo. The body was sent home at midnight.

ANCIENT EGYPT.

MR. BAYARD TAYLOR'S NEW LECTURE.

THE RECENT DISCOVERIES—RESULT OF THE RESEARCHES OF CHAMPOLLION AND OTHERS—SKETCH OF ANCIENT EGYPTIAN CIVILIZATION AND ITS EFFECTS.

The Academy of Music was well filled last evening on the occasion of the delivery of a lecture by Bayard Taylor, on the subject of Ancient Egypt. The lecture was delivered under the auspices of the Hebrew Young Men's Association, and Judge Brady, of the Supreme Court, presided on the occasion. Judge Brady, in introducing the lecturer, said: "I was not aware until this moment that I was to deliver an introductory address. What I have to say will be brief. My speech will be like that of Red Jacket, short, and I hope, sweet. My object in appearing here is to state more particularly the purpose of the association known as the Young Men's Hebrew Association. Its objects are, first, the establishment of a reading-room and library; second, the delivery of lectures on historical, scientific, and social topics, and on Jewish history and literature, and, in the third place, entertainments of a social, artistic, literary, and musical nature. Let me say that this is a programme so entirely comprehensive that he who cannot be satisfied with any of the several subjects suggested must be extremely unworthy of the designation of an American citizen. The lecture to-night is given on the invitation of the descendants of a race who were formerly bondsmen on the banks of the Nile, who helped to build the pyramids, and hence the propriety of commencing a lecture season with a lecture, the subject of which is identified with that extraordinary performance. It is my duty also to introduce to you a gentleman whose name is as familiar as household words, and whether he is kicking the snow from his shoes amid the crystallizations of the North or languishing under the heat of the Orient, is always pleasant, genial, entertaining, and instructive, and what is more important than anything else, that he is always American. I have the pleasure of introducing to you Mr. Bayard Taylor, who will speak on Ancient Egypt.

THE LECTURE.

Mr. Taylor, who was warmly received, said: In a lecture by Wendell Phillips, which the most of you have no doubt heard, he gives us an account of certain ancient arts which were either wholly or temporarily lost. The moral which he draws at the close is meant to suppress our vaunting admiration of these times in which we live by showing that many of the most notable achievements of human genius belong to the remote forefathers of our race. Mr. Philips, indeed, might have gone a step further and admitted that the matters which he advocates and the views which he brings forward in doing so may, with equal justice, be referred to the ancients. He might have stated that the proposition to admit women to an equal right in political affairs was pleasantly discussed by Aristophanes, that the question of total abstinence from wine was promulgated in Judea, and that the vexed problems of labor have busied the human brain ever since it took its place as an element of organized society. Indeed, we must confess that civilization is a great deal older than we are willing to admit. The material and scientific development of ages shows the direction which the human intellect has taken. The past has its dead which it should be allowed to bury, but these great vital forces project themselves far into the future, and, while it is a cemetery in a sense, it is also a deep fruitful soil in which our age strikes a thousand roots. Before we can estimate or fathom the nature of its wisdom we must track each element of civilization to its source and compute its power and character. I select ancient Egypt as an illustration, because it is just now furnishing us with the richest and most glorious records of man's development. Within the last few years, since Bunsen wrote his work on Egypt's place in history, excavations have yielded their richest returns, and the studies of scholars have been rewarded by the most important discoveries. While she was only a picture of the ancient civilization, Egypt was already as grand as she was mysterious. Already her name awakened reverence and kindled the imagination, but now, in the light thrown on the victories of her political system, her religious faith, her social and domestic life, her art and architecture, and when they are brought within the sphere of our positive knowledge, they seem as colossal and rigid and enduring as those statues which have been seated for ages in front of her buried temples. The country, in the first place, may claim to have been specially fashioned and set apart for the home of a favored race. No other early tribe in its struggle with nature ever found the task made so easy as in Egypt. These were some of the marvelous bounties awaiting the early settlers—a climate without storms, a temperature best adapted for physical culture, a soil which eternally fertilizes itself, and a great watery highway through the heart of her habitable territories. In the North and in the East she was protected from invasion by natural barriers, and in the West her desert boundaries gave her strength and security. There is nothing like this condition anywhere else in the world, and the possibilities of life are favorably and bountifully provided, and everything tends to stimulate the means of employment. Invasion soon ceased to be a possible danger, and for a time the people obeyed the eternal law of development without hindrance or disturbance. It is safe to observe that they were the first of all mankind to reach that condition which we call civilization. The beginning must have been long in advance of any other record which remains, and we can only roughly estimate it from the interesting experiments which have been made in recent years. From Tyre to Thebes, a distance of 400 miles along the Nile, the earth was bored into at hundreds of points where there seemed to be no traces of ancient ruins. Fragments of pottery and other evidences of human habitation were everywhere found to the depth of sixty feet below the present surface. The gradual rise of the soil from the inundation of the Nile has been ascertained to be five inches in the century, and if we estimate the depth suggested and the existence of the earth, which is supposed to be 10,000 or 12,000 years, we have an indication of the first settlement in Egypt. This is much a greater stretch of time than we are generally disposed to consider in relation to human history, but from the records which we have of such a high civilization there must have been a long development preceding it.

THE EARLIER HISTORY.

Our knowledge of Egyptian history heretofore is derived from the account written by the Egyptian priest Manifo three centuries before Christ—a history compiled from the histories still existing in the oldest temples. He gives us an account of thirty-three successive dynasties, with the names of the kings belonging to them, the length of their reigns, and other matters of interest. Of these thirty-three the third counting from the beginning is the first one of which any record has been discovered, unless the famous Sphinx should prove to be still older. It has heretofore been assumed that the Sphinx was the same age as the pyramids, but within a year or two a tableau has been discovered which tells that the builders of the great pyramid repaired the Sphinx, which, therefore, must have been old in his day. The latest objects discovered are accompanied by clear, legible inscriptions, showing that they possessed a written language before even the traditions of its invention begins in other lands. There are two circumstances which account for the preservation of records so ancient that we naturally doubt the correctness of the scholars' estimates when we hear them. They were cut in polished granite and in limestone, which is almost as permanent and enduring in that climate where there is no frost or rain. The durability of such monuments is far beyond anything in our experience, and the care with which they preserve their dead, and the excavation of tombs within the bosoms of hills of limestone, where moisture never came unless from the breath of the mourners, who fondly thought they had concealed their friends forever, kept for us not only the pictures and the writings on the walls, but the scrolls and relics of Cheops. In 1851 the eminent French scholar, Marryat discovered at Memphis the tombs of the sacred bulls, the incarnation of the God Apis. One of these was never violated. Marryat says: "When the door was broken open, and I entered for the first time, I found distinctly marked upon a fine layer of dust which covered the floor the prints of the feet of a man who had buried a sarcophagus 3,700 years before. I have seen a great many unfinished chambers upon the tombs of Thebes, where the outline drawings and half-finished paintings were as bright and fresh as if the artist only left his work yesterday, and might return at any moment. If war and its attendant evils had not swept over Egypt, if Persian, Greek, Roman, and Saracen did not in turn hurl down her temples, shatter thousands of her monuments, and burn the scrolls in the keeping of her dead, we might possess at this day every stone which her people raised, and almost every word that they ever wrote. Her sky and air and rocks are natural preservers, and the rougher elements are so slight as to be nearly imperceptible. Nowhere else in the world is there such a climate. As you travel up the Valley of the Nile and observe the art of the temples raised by the shore of the river, you almost fancy you breathe the atmosphere of the early world, and a thousand years become as a day. Perhaps the most marvelous fact connected with this land is the death and resurrection of its language and history. For 1,500 years our knowledge of Egypt, except what we formed through the Greek writers, was a complete blank. You are at once smitten with the ignorance of our knowledge of its early history. Fifty years ago only a little spark dropped into this dense darkness; it soon found fuel and became a steady flame, and it now sends out the illumination of daylight to the most remote past. It is the broad way through the wilderness in which almost all other histories lose themselves when they recede. And it is not yet entirely complete. There are rough places in which chasms still want to be bridged and crossed, and they are so steep that human feet refuse to climb them. But there is no other road we can travel so far without losing ourselves, and let me now very briefly describe how and to what extent the ancient history of Egypt has been recovered.

RECOVERY OF HISTORY.

During the period of Napoleon's early career Marryatt, a French Lieutenant of Engineers, discovered at Rosetta a stone containing inscriptions in three languages, Greek, hieroglyphic characters, and that form of Egyptian which is called demotic because it was used by the people in writing upon papyrus. It was simply an easy practical way of writing, and it was a distinguished priest of Ptolemy, Epiphanes, arranged and completed it between 104 and 181 years before Christ. After loading him with the titles of the ancient Pharaohs, it announced that the priests of Egypt, at an assembly in Memphis, had decided to acknowledge the benefits he conferred on the country, and especially on their class, by setting up his statue in the temples and paying him divine honors. It closed by stating that its decree should be carved in enduring stone in Greek, hieroglyphic, and demotic characters, and should be placed in the principal temples. The identity of the three inscriptions was thus expressly declared, but it still seemed a hopeless task to find the corresponding words. In 1815, however, by great good fortune, another stone, with three inscriptions in Greek, hieroglyphic, and demotic, was found, containing the names of Cleopatra and Ptolomeus. This stone contained the key to the hidden language of Egypt and the man already lived who was destined to discover it. The young French scholar Champolion engaged in the study with the idea at the start that they were not only symbols, but were also real alphabetic letters represented by sound. It requires no particular scholarship to understand his method of investigation. He noticed that the names of Ptolemeus and Cleopatra had each the same five letters, P, T, E, L, and O. He compared them, and there they stood repeated each in its proper place, corresponding with the order of the character letters. We have naturally supposed that the world owes much to the famous Cleopatra, but her name ought to be immortalized in diamonds for the service she has thus rendered. This discovery immediately gave Champollion the key to all the letters in both names. He then took another oval, which was supposed to contain the name of Alexander the Great, and found the letters A, L, E, R, and subsequently by Egyptian words he discovered the whole hieroglyphic characters including the number of different sounds and their relation to matter. There are twenty-five characters, the sounds of which can be expressed by the Hebrew alphabet, and an equal number of English letters. He found all the alphabet gave the words and their sounds, with the meaning belonging to each separately. Champollion read the hieroglyphics just as Milton taught his daughters to read Greek and Hebrew, pronouncing the language correctly, but without understanding a single word of what they read. He then discovered the power and utility of the Coptic language, and discovered the lost key before his death, in 1832, by which he established the correct meaning of more than 700 other words, and left the way clear to other scholars to follow him. Since then the work is followed by the best minds in France and Germany, until now 5,000 words have been correctly interpreted. Hieroglyphics represent symbols as well as signs. For instance, there is the word waves, which is represented in words relating to the sea, and the holding of a knife, in words describing slaughter or violent death. So plants and trees and other figures, are represented and expressed, and Rameses the Second and Sesostris of the Greeks are now read with almost as much facility as the older forms of Hebrew or the language of the Syrians. Champollion's discovery was published in 1832, and within twenty-five years the work of interpretation was so far advanced that historical research became possible, but his examinations were made very much at random. The result of his researches embraced objects belonging to dynasties two or three thousand years apart, and they are brought together as if they represented the same historical period. The scholars began to quarrel as to whether Menes was a historical or a mythological personage, and the theory of chronology varied from 2,900 to 6,000 years before the Christian Era. It is only within the last few years that investigation has begun to develop any useful or reliable information. The German scholar, Lepsius, was the first to perceive the difference in the character of the remains of ancient sculpture. He undoubtedly committed great outrages, apparently in the progress of his researches, and the Turks have acquired a prejudice against his name. He found another stone tablet in two languages, the Greek and hieroglyphic. It was larger than the Rosetta Stone.

THE DISCOVERIES OF MARRYAT.

But the greatest glory belongs to Marryat. After studying in Paris, he went to Egypt in 1850, and a little more than a year later—in November, 1851—he made his most important discoveries. I found him upon a Libyan sandhill looking down into Memphis. He descended with me, and then told me the story of his task. He was scorched, hungered, and wearied from the annoyances of the Government, yet he was so glad with enthusiasm of purpose that I felt sure of his success. Since then he has made Egypt his home, and the Khedive has now placed all the tombs under his charge, and the objects discovered are now placed in a new Egyptian museum at Cairo. Marryat has so thoroughly mastered the Egyptian past that his researches are no longer mere experiments. Within the last few years—indeed, within the last five years—he has discovered so many relics, that our ideas of ancient Egypt must at once undergo a radical change. He has shown that Egyptian art in the third dynasty far surpassed all its later wonders. Accompanying the statues of the time, there are clear, legible inscriptions, which actually show that Menes was an actual personage. Out of the thirty-three ancient dynasties, there are still eight or nine of which no records can be discovered. Marryat takes the ground that we may be quite sure of the dates up to the year 665, B. C., and that while we cannot assert the correctness of dates earlier, they confirm the dates in Manetho's table. The ancient Egyptians had no era in the past from which they counted their years as we do. They began anew with the beginning of each new dynasty. It is not by looking at the inscription which only records the length of a monarch's reign we should judge the exact time. We get the length of each reign and the number of dynasties, and only thus compute the age of the entire Egyptian world. In astronomy it was they who first divided the sphere of the world into 360 degrees. They determined the length of the year, not by the number of moons, as the Chaldeans did, but by the sun, and although they had no leap year, they corrected the error of the 365 days in another way; so that in fact our Julian calendar is stolen from them unacknowledged. In short, they achieved so many of the elements of our higher knowledge that it is unreasonable to suspect them of deception in their historical records. The first Egyptian dynasty is six thousand years old. The inscriptions on the tablets are preserved in tombs of solid rock, surrounded by dry sand that never admitted a drop of moisture, and these remains still tell us their whole story. There is no better measure of civilization than art. Egyptian art reproduced, not the beautiful, like the Greeks, but the perfect in nature; and there are two Egyptian statues, one of a prince and the other of a princess, in the British Museum, which, in that respect, are perfectly faultless.

WOMAN IN ANCIENT EGYPT.

It is not generally understood, by the way, that woman in Ancient Egypt was honored and respected equally as man. There was among the Egytians a lofty appreciation of the marriage tie. The wife's name was often placed before that of the husband, and the sons often bear the names of the mothers, instead of those of the fathers. Women often sat upon the throne and administered all the affairs of the Government. The assertion we so often hear in these days that woman has always occupied a position of subjection to man is glaringly false. In ancient Egypt he possessed no important right which was not equally shared with her. It is impossible to look upon the statues of that period, and not feel what a high degree of culture was fairly claimed by the race. The very household furniture is such as one might buy this day. We find, among other things, boards for checkers, paint boxes, knives, needles, pomatum boxes, straw baskets, a child's ball for playing made of elastic palm fibres, dried fruits, fine cakes of bread, such as we use to-day, and many of the surgical instruments are quite identical. Heretofore the crowning age of Egypt has been referred to the reigns of the Pharaohs. This proves to be a mistake. That was probably the age of the greatest political power, but, compared with the remains then two thousand years old, we find a great falling off in the arts of that time. Between the tenth and the eighteenth dynasties there is a long period of rested progress. The Hyksos, or the Shepherd Kings, invaded Egypt 2,000 years B. C., and ruled the country for 500 years. Who they were was not known until Marryat discovered some statues of their Kings, by which it seems quite certain that they were a wandering Tartar race from Central Asia. The subsequent rebellion against them by the Egyptians, after a rule of 500 years, affords a powerful illustration of the vitality of national sentiment among the Egyptians. King Amoses began a later empire, to which the earlier ones were in every way inferior. Egypt it was that gave letters to the Phœnecians, astronomy to the Chaldeans, art to the Greeks and the rite of circumcision to the Hebrews. After the rebellion against the shepherds, there grew up a second power. The descendants of the old rulers reascended the throne, and became conquerors in return. Their Kings went abroad themselves in search of conquest, but they closely guarded their territory at home against the intrusion of foreigners. Even the Israelites who followed Joseph into Egypt were confined to the land of Goshen. The prevention of a new invasion was at the bottom of their exclusive policy. When this policy became weakened afterward the last and fatal invasion soon followed. After the conquest of Cambyses Egypt never possessed more than the mere shadow of her former existence. An age of development must be accompanied by intellectual freedom. We have, therefore, the best right to assume that the forces of the main elements of civilization were stronger in the earlier than in the later dynasties of ancient Egypt.

EGYPTIAN THEOLOGY.

The Egyptian theology inculcated the following of truth, justice, and purity. The great care they took of their dead rested on their profound faith in the immortality of the soul and a future resurrection of the body. The Egyptian priesthood adopted the policy of keeping the mysteries entirely to themselves and in giving the people only an external observance. During the latter Empire the priests became a powerful caste, and thus did their full share toward the downfall of Egypt. Under them the King was made a god, and received divine honors in the temples. The priests proclaimed his infallibility because it meant their own. Let me here remark that whatever arts we may have lost, in the relations of men to their rulers we show a decided progress. [Applause.] The Egyptian Kings were gods while they lived. The Roman Emperors were satisfied to become gods after their death. Kings in our day say they are Kings "by the grace of God," and, in the near future, that phrase may become "by the will of the people." [Applause.] All the earlier races seem to have been extremely jealous and intolerant of each other. Their chronicles describe victories with great accuracy, but omit all mention of defeats. Within the last few years a great many discoveries have been made which verify the books of Moses. These books become modern when we estimate the centuries between them and the earlier Egyptian dynasties. At the time of the visit of Abraham the Egyptians had the rite of circumcision and the laws regarding cleanliness, and the traditions of the Tree of Life and the Deluge. The time of Joseph's residence is referred by the best authorities to the reign of the Shepherds; being foreigners themselves they encouraged and tolerated him and his people. The name of Joseph has not been found, but we have a number of facts which correspond with his story. The Pharaohs had their chief butlers and chief bakers, and their wise men, and the numbers three and seven were sacred numbers. The name Potiphar means consecrated to the sun. In the British Museum there is a papyrus containing a story very similar to that of Joseph and Potiphar's wife, and it may have been a confused report of this document which led some newspapers to say that I had discovered the original correspondence which passed between the Hebrew youth and the Egyptian temptress. I think I may safely declare that if such a correspondence were in my possession I should certainly not publish it. Persia, Greece, Palestine, took away all that Egypt had of art and science, and improved upon it. The spirit of dead Egypt has fallen upon Rome this day as it fell upon Memphis and Thebes. [Applause.] It lives in every State and every individual who resists political advance, social reform, and scientific research.

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THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports, items of agricultural and domestic interest, and other interesting reading matter.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES may be had at the counter of the Publication Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price, FIVE CENTS.

To the Consumptive.—WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF COD LIVER OIL AND LIME, without possessing the very nauseating flavor of the article as heretofore used, is endowed by the phosphate of lime with a healing property, which renders the oil doubly efficacious. Remarkable testimonials of its efficacy can be exhibited to those who desire to see them. Sold by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston.

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The Question Settled.—Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is *the* remedy for coughs and colds.

Refreshing Fragrance.—LUNDBORG'S CALIFORNIA WATER, for the toilet and bath.

MARRIED.

BALDWIN—COMBS.—On Thursday, Oct. 22, by Right Rev. Bishop Wood, of Philadelphia, Mr. EDWARD BALDWIN, of New-York, to Miss ELLA COMBS, of Philadelphia.

BILLINGS—ARMSTRONG.—In New-Haven, Conn., on Tuesday, Oct. 20, at the Centre Church, by President Porter, of Yale College, EDWARD COKE BILLINGS, of New-Orleans, La., to EMILY SANFORD ARMSTRONG, of New-Haven.

COLLINS—BROWNING.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Oct. 21, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. W. G. Browning, assisted by Rev. A. S. Hunt, D. D., and Rev. C. M. Giffin, SAMUEL G. COLLINS, Esq., of Denver, Colorado, and Miss EMILIE BROWNING, daughter of officiating clergyman.

CRUIKSHANK—GOODLIFFE.—On Feb. 9, 1874, by Mr. J. Benning and Rev. Francis Bottome, ALFRED B. CRUIKSHANK to JESSIE GOODLIFFE, only daughter of the late James T. Goodliffe.

GREENE—SHERMAN.—On Tuesday evening, Oct. 20, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, by Rev. Charles H. Hall, D. D., J. WARREN GREENE to JULIA STRONG, daughter of the late Benjamin M. Sherman, all of Brooklyn.

GOULD—DONALD.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Oct. 15, by Rev. Noah Hunt Schenck, D. D., Mr. JOHN JAY GOULD, of Boston, to Miss SARAH BOWERS, youngest daughter of William Donald, of Brooklyn. No cards.

JESSUP—BLAIR.—At Trinity Chapel, Thursday, Oct. 22, by Right Rev. J. Williams, D. D., assisted by Rev. Elisha Whittlesey, Rev. EMERSON JESSUP to Miss MYRA A. BLAIR. No cards.

LITTELL—JONES.—At the residence of the bride's parents, Brooklyn, Long Island, Oct. 21, 1874, by Rev. Wm. H. Littell, of Setauket, Long Island, FREDERICK R. LITTELL, of Summit, N. J., and MAGGIE C., daughter of Capt. William M. Jones.

MORSE—HOLDREGE.—In Milton, Mass., on the 20th inst., CHARLES F. MORSE and ELLEN M., daughter of Henry Holdrege.

RAYMOND—SEAVERS.—On Tuesday, Oct. 20, at the Reformed Church, New-Brunswick, N. J., by [illegible] ter Hartranft, [illegible], of New-[illegible], ELIZA A. BEAVERS, of New-Brunswick, N. J.

SEARLES—HEINS.—In Hanover, Germany, Sept. 29, in the Schloss Kirche, by Rev. Dr. Flugge, ALBERT S. SEARLES, of New-York, to MARTHA D. HEINS, of Hanover.

SHEAR—QUACKENBOS.—On Wednesday evening, Oct. 21, in St. Peter's Church, by Rev. Alfred B. Beach, D. D., THEODORE R. SHEAR and MARY LOUISE, daughter of George P. Quackenbos.

OSBORNE—SMITH.—On Tuesday, Oct. 20, at St. James' Church, Smithtown, Long Island, by Rev. James H. Lee, assisted by Rev. R. V. Degen, LOUISE NICOLL, daughter of Hon. J. Lawrence Smith, to FRANK SAYRE OSBORNE, Esq., of Chicago.

WOOTTON—TISSINGTON.—On Wednesday, Oct. 21, by Rev. H. Mottet, JAMES H. WOOTTON, of Boonton, N. J., to SUSAN, daughter of Henry Tissington, of this city.

WINTHROP—CHOUTEAU.—On Wednesday, Oct. 14, at the residence of the bride's sister, in St. Louis, Mo., by Rev. P. Brady, JOHN S. WINTHROP, of Tallahassee, Fla., and LILIA CLEMENCE, youngest daughter of the late Henry Chouteau, of St. Louis.

DIED.

ALSTON.—Suddenly, at Castleton Corners, Staten Island, on Wednesday evening, the 21st day of October, 1874, EVELINE ALSTON, wife of William P. Alston, in the 32d year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at the Moravian Church, at New-Dorp, Saturday, 24th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

COGSWELL.—At Jamaica, Long Island, on the 21st inst., WILLIAM SPADER, son of Wm. S. and Henrietta Cogswell.

Funeral on Friday, at 4 P. M.

DENNY.—On Wednesday evening, after a short illness, THOMAS DENNY, of this City, aged 70 years.

Funeral at the Church of the Covenant, corner of Park av. and 35th st., on Sunday next, at 4 P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice.

DU BOIS.—On Wednesday, Oct. 21, 1874, ABRAM E. DU BOIS, aged 65 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 284 Madison st., New-York, on Saturday, Oct. 24, 1874, at 9:30 A. M. Remains will be taken to Staten Island for interment.

HOFFMAN.—At West Farms, Westchester County, N. Y., on Thursday, Oct. 22, 1874, ELIZABETH HALL, widow of the late Martin Hoffman, of this City.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

JACOBSOHN.—On Tuesday, Oct. 20, ISAAC JACOBSOHN, in the 81st year of his age.

The funeral will take place on Friday, Oct. 23, at 9 o'clock A. M., from his late residence, No. 105 East 65th st. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

JOHNSTON.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 22, ELLA M., youngest child of Theodore V. and Eleanor M. Johnston, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., aged 1 year, 10 months, and 9 days.

Funeral at Poughkeepsie on Saturday next, at 2 P. M.

KIRK.—On Thursday, Oct. 22, at the residence of his father, J. C. Kirk, Mt. Vernon, ALFRED M. KIRK, in his 30th year.

LUDLOW.—In Brooklyn, Long Island, 21st October, ROBERT M. LUDLOW, in the 87th year of his age.

Funeral from his late residence, No. 403 Pacific st., Brooklyn, on Friday, the 23d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice.

NATHAN.—On Wednesday, Oct. 21, ESTELLE, daughter of Emily G. and the late Benjamin Nathan, in the 29th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her mother, No. 683 5th av., on Friday morning, at 11 o'clock.

PETTINBONE.—On Thursday, Oct. 22, 1874, JENNIE E., daughter of the late Nathaniel P. and Eliza E. Pettinbone.

Funeral will take place on Saturday, Oct. 24, at 10 o'clock A. M., from her residence, No. 41 West 11th st. Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

PELL.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, Oct. 21, Col. DUNCAN ARCHIBALD PELL, in the 33d year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at Christ Church, New-Brighton, Staten Island, on Friday, Oct. 23, at 12:30 P. M. The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral without further notice. The remains will be removed to Newport, R. I., for interment. Boat leaves for New-Brighton, foot of Whitehall st., at 11:30 A. M.

STEVENS.—On Monday morning, Oct. 19, at his residence, in this City, JOHN A. STEVENS, in the 80th year of his age.

Funeral services will be held on Friday morning next, 23d inst., at 10 o'clock, at the University Place Church, (Rev. Dr. Booth,) corner of 10th st. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

YOUNG.—At his residence, near Sing Sing, N. Y., on Wednesday, Oct. 21, 1874, HENRY YOUNG, in the 82d year of his age.

The funeral services will be held at the Presbyterian Church, Sing Sing, on Saturday, Oct. 24, at 11 o'clock A. M. A special train will leave the Grand Central Depot at 9:30 A. M., returning after the services.

WOODHULL.—On Thursday, Oct. 22, at Huntington, Long Island, in the 11th year of her age, AGNES, only daughter of Caleb S. and Fanny D. Woodhull, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TAKE A DOSE OF SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS if you have diarrhea.

TAKE A DOSE OF SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS if your skin is yellow.

TAKE A DOSE OF SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS if your bowels are costive.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe, for the week ending SATURDAY, Oct. 24, 1874, will close at this office as follows: On TUESDAY, at 10:30 and 11:30 A. M.; on WEDNESDAY, at 10 and 11:30 A. M.; on THURSDAY, at 11:30 A. M., and on SATURDAY, at 11:30 A. M. and 12 M.
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TAKE A DOSE OF SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS if you want to feel well and lively.

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POLITICAL.

RALLY! RALLY! RALLY!
TWENTY-FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT
DIX AND ROBINSON CAMPAIGN CLUB
Will hold a meeting at Muller's Hall, 3d av., between 125th and 126th sts., east side, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Oct. 22, at 8 o'clock.

A cordial invitation is extended to the citizens of the district.

The following gentlemen will address the meeting:
Hon. Henry C. Robinson, Col. F. S. Lambert.
Dr. Z. Goldsmidt, Col. Holmes,
Major J. C. F. Beyland.
JAMES M. THOMPSON, President.
S. S. DOTY, M. B. BORSCH, } Vice Presidents.
GEO. A. REILLY, B. W. BEYER, } Secretaries.

REGISTER! REGISTER!
Seventh Assembly District, Republican Head-quarters, No. 12 University place.
FOR CONGRESS.
JOHN D. LAWSON.
FOR ASSEMBLY.
FREDERICK W. SEWARD.
For Aldermen—John J. Morris, and George B. Deane, Jr.
Places of Registry:

1. No. 69 West 13th st.	12. No. 1½ Amity st.
2. No. 60 West 13th st.	13. No. 195 Wooster st.
3. No. 132 West 11th st.	14. No. 68 South 5th av.
4. No. 20 University place.	15. No. 90 Amity st.
5. No. 42½ West 11th st.	16. No. 24 6th av.
6. No. 78 4th av.	17. No. 115 West 10th st.
7. No. 67 Bleecker st.	18. No. 173½ West 12th st.
8. No. 48 Bleecker st.	19. No. 163 West 15th st.
9. No. 2½ Clinton place.	20. No. 136 Greenwich av.
10. No. 70 6th av.	21. No. 267 West 15th st.
11. 78 E. Washington sq.	

THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED BY THE REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE will receive applications for naturalization at No. 25 Chambers st., basement, from now until Oct. 23, 1874. Tickets can be obtained from the officers of the different Assembly District Associations.
WM. H. ALBERTSON, Chairman.
ROBERT B. BOYD,
CONSTANTINE NITZSCHE,
JOHN N. LANTHIER,
ISAAC O. HUNT,
DAVID H. CROWLEY,
JOHN ROBINSON.
AUGUSTUS SCHAFFEL, Clerk.

DIX, ROBINSON, AND VICTORY.
TWENTIETH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.
Public meeting FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 23, 1874, Brevoort Hall, 54th st., near 3d av. Addresses by the following eminent speakers:
Gen. George H. Sharpe, Hon. Wm. A. Darling,
Capt. James Millward, Isaac H. Bailey,
Major Willard Bullard, Nichols H. Babcock,
A. J. Dittenhoefer.
Interspersed with singing by the Union Glee Club.
By order Campaign Committee.

EIGHTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A ratification will be held at head-quarters, No. 457 4th av., THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, Oct. 23, 1874, to indorse the regular Republican nominations. The following gentlemen will address the meeting:
COL. T. B. THORPE,
COL. EDWARD DE FOREST,
GEN. JOSEPH C. JACKSON,
HENRY E. HOWLAND, President.
JOS. C. BIGLIN, Secretary.

EIGHTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—AT A meeting of the GERMAN SOLON B. SMITH ASSOCIATION, held at No. 81 Sheriff st., on Oct. 22, 1874, the following officers were elected:
For President—MEYER MEYER.
For Vice President—LOUIS SONTERGELD.
For Treasurer—JACOB BISHOFF.
For Secretary—ALBERT J. MURAT.
All members and citizens of this district are cordially invited to attend the regular meeting of the above association on MONDAY, Oct. 26, at 8 o'clock P. M., when several eminent speakers will address the meeting.

TWENTY-FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT
YOUNG MEN'S REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION
Will hold a regular meeting at their head-quarters, Sanger Hall, 3d av., between 88th and 89th sts., FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 23, at 8 o'clock. Eminent speakers will address the meeting. H. G. MONARQUE, President.
G. N. REILLY, Secretary.

ELEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT YOUNG MEN'S REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—This association will meet at Windolph Hall, No. 346 8th av., on THIS (Friday) EVENING, Oct. 23, at 8 o'clock. Addresses by Solomon Spitzer, Wm. A. Peebles, and others. KNOX McAFEE, President.
GEORGE J. GREEN, Secretary.

EIGHTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.
For Member of Assembly,
BERNARD BIGLIN.

NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN nomination. For Assembly,
Wm. H. Gedney.
DAVID S. WENDELL, Sec. A. J. CAMPBELL, Ch'n.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.—For Member of Assembly, Eleventh Assembly District, KNOX McAFEE.

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

PUBLIC OPINION OF THE SITUATION.

PRESS COMMENTS—NATIVE PARALLELS—THE GOLD MARKET—THE INSURRECTION.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Oct. 17, 1874.

It has been customary for the *Diario de la Marina* on every anniversary of the "Grito de Yara"—as Cespedes' first step in the path of rebellion has been called—to write on Oct. 10 an annual review of the progress of events, considered in the light they throw upon the insurrection. This year, in an article published on that date, and entitled "Save Cuba," the *Diario* glances at the tone of the Spanish press, and states that the cry of "Save Cuba" is universal among all parties, of whatever shade of politics in Spain, and that at last they recognize that the Cuban question is not a political one, but that the unheard-of sacrifices and exertions made by the Spaniards in this island, have had for their principal object, the preservation of the unity of the nation. The Madrid journals unintendly praise the means adopted by the Government in Cuba to put down the war, but call upon their own home Government to hurry to the front the 12,000 troops promised to Cuba to at once finish the insurrection. The *Diario* concludes by saying that its own idea of "*Salvase Cuba*" is contained in the decree of Feb. 7—Jovellar's declaring martial law, and the drafting of the volunteers—and in those of April 28 and 10th July—Concha's decrees establishing the income tax and the tax on capital; it also confesses that the country should have been further advanced in proportion to its pecuniary sacrifices. The collection of the five per cent. tax—of that tax which, it was so confidently expected, would in part meet the pressing needs of the Treasury—is much behindhand, although the past two quarters ought by this time to have been collected. But "we must not lose another precious moment; we must save Cuba within the next few months, that we may continue to be held in the eyes of the world as models of generous disinterestedness, of civic bravery, and refined patriotism."

The *Diario* has always been fond of making historical comparisons of present events with events of the past, and of referring to the ancient power and glory of Spain. An article published on the 12th, the anniversary of the discovery of the New World by Spain, gives a graphic picture of October, 1492, only to compare it with October, 1874—it pictures the glory of the redemption of an entire world, when America received from Spanish hands the baptism of the Christian faith, and when millions of ignorant creatures were lifted up from depths of barbarism and ignorance, only to be treated with ingratitude by her children to-day. Of the vast empire which Spain held in America, only the islands of Cuba and Porto Rico remain, but over them, says the *Diario*, "the Spanish flag waves so boldly that all the efforts of treason can never tear it down." The autonomy of the South American republics, once the colonies of Spain, is now perfect, and acknowledging that it would be an absurdity ever to think of their reconquest, the *Diario* asks: "To what extent have these republics progressed since they separated from Spain? What is their progress and their condition to-day, compared with their prosperity under the Spanish dominion? How much have they advanced since they became free, and how far have Cuba and Porto Rico advanced in the same time?"

It continues:

"Civil war has continually raged among them, and wasted their wealth, and in most of the republics the real tyranny of dictators who have raised themselves to be absolute masters of lives and property, has succeeded what they called Spanish tyranny. Meanwhile, under the Spanish flag, Cuba and Porto Rico have wonderfully developed their wealth; their population has been quintupled; their material progress has taken a fabulous flight, and for years the electric wire and iron rail have offered them the benefits of modern civilization. Unhappily, for six years past the most unjustifiable of rebellions has disturbed the tranquility of this country; yet, although accompanied by the torch, as the symbol of its destructiveness, Spanish Cuba has developed its wealth, and what the genius of evil destroyed in one part of her territory, loyalty has rebuilt in another. Had Cuba been emancipated from Spain, to-day, from Cape San Antonio to Punta Maise, its fertile soil would be converted into a barren waste. The devastated fields of the Eastern Department are a mirror to its so-called deliverers to look into for the truth of this assertion."

Thus does the *Diario* descant upon affairs and try to make the best of a bad case. The *Voz de Cuba* dismisses the subject with the declaration that, should the insurrection by any chance be prolonged for another year, the rebels will find loyal Spaniards as ready to fight them as they are now.

The "Liga Reguladora," or Gold League, continues its efforts to form itself into the company which is intended to regulate (and keep at a low figure, "*se entiende*,") the premium on gold. Speculators sniff at the idea, and gold is firm, with a rising tendency. To make a comparison, in the second week of October, 1873, gold stood at 51 to 53 per cent. premium, and sterling exchange 78 to 80 per cent.; at present gold has been between 82 and 92, and sterling 115 to 118 per cent. The *Diario* pertinently inquires what is the reason for this extraordinary condition of affairs. In October, 1873, there was a prospect of an indefinitely-increasing mass of paper currency, while in October, 1874, one notices the rapid funding of the currency, and the security that no more will be issued. The ten per cent. tax has withdrawn nearly three millions, and it is calculated that within the year five or six millions more will be withdrawn from circulation. Why then should not a bank note be worth more than it was a year ago? is the question. Besides, within the next year, the tax referred to must cancel ten or twelve additional millions, not counting on the five per cent. tax on capital, which ought to produce as much more toward the funding of the debt. In October '73 there was a prospect of a crop inferior to that of '72, while the outlook is excellent for the coming one, which may be worth twenty to twenty-five millions in gold more than that of last year, and, consequently, may proportionately increase the Treasury income. Such are the sanguine calculations of the *Diario*, which advises, as patriotism requires, that the credit of the paper currency should be raised, and naturally calls all who endeavor to depress it, disturbers of the country.

The heavy rains attendant upon this season of the year have almost entirely suspended military operations, and news from the insurrectionary districts is scarce. The insurgents avoid coming in close contact with the Spanish troops, confiding much upon the climate to aid them, by weakening the troops through exposure and sickness. The insurgents roam about in small parties, and, wherever an opportunity offers, harass the Spanish columns. The commanding General of Las Villas reports that, on the night of the 13th, a small band of negroes had destroyed several ranches in the Vega de Nieves. An immediate pursuit was ordered, and, in accordance with instructions received from the Captain General, a general order published declaring that the death penalty by shooting would be visited upon all enemies taken in the field and convicted of being incendiaries. Another telegram to that commanding General states that the enemy were lately discovered by the Camaguani volunteers and Zaragoza battalion, under command of Col. Vergara, at the Bartolomé, and attacked, with a loss to them of two men killed and one man wounded. (he shortly died;) a quantity of arms and ammunition was captured. The enemy retreated into the mountains, carrying off their wounded. At Iaguey Grande the insurgents Fernando Socarras and José Maria Rivera had surrendered themselves to the Spanish authorities.

Last Thursday afternoon one of the official visiting boats, while on its way to board an American vessel just arrived, was run into by a launch and capsized. Eight persons were on board, of whom the interpreter, Don Martin Ureta, and a Custom-house officer were drowned, while the others were picked up by boats which hastened to the scene.

The late heavy rains have produced a freshet in the village of Alacranes, near Matanzas, and completely submerged it.

THE THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

ACCEPTANCE OF HON. CHARLES L. BEALE—BRIBERY AND CORRUPTION DENOUNCED.

The Republican Committee of the Thirteenth Congressional District has addressed the following letter to the candidate for Congress:

Hon. Charles L. Beale:

DEAR SIR: As a committee appointed for the purpose, we have alike the honor and the pleasure of notifying you that at the Republican Congressional Convention this day held, you were duly and unanimously nominated for Representative in the Forty-fourth Congress of the United States for the Thirteenth District of New-York, and we cordially request your acceptance of the trust. We also take pleasure in informing you that the following resolution was unanimously adopted by the Convention, to wit:

Resolved, That the Republican Party of this Congressional District are determinedly and unalterably opposed to the corrupt use of money at elections, and will use their power for the suppression of this growing evil.

Hoping to receive a favorable response, we are, very respectfully,

J. W. HOYSRADT,
R. P. CARPENTER,
HAMILTON FISH, Jr.

Oct. 15, 1874.

In reply Mr. Beale writes, accepting the nomination, as follows:

J. W. Hoysradt, R. P. Carpenter, Hamilton Fish, Jr., Committee:

GENTLEMEN: Your favor, informing me of the unanimous action and declaration of the Republican Convention, held for the Thirteenth Congressional District of New-York, on the 15th inst., has been duly received, and for the courteous manner in which you have been pleased to communicate such information, please accept my sincere acknowledgment. In relation to my nomination by that convention, I would frankly say that while I neither sought nor desired the same, and while its acceptance will involve the sacrifice of personal inclinations and interests, I do not deem myself at liberty to decline it. With no ambition for any position to which a successful election would elevate me, and with every motive and every feeling adverse to the strife and selfishness of party politics and persuasive to retirement and repose, I have been induced to forego the latter and become your candidate solely because of the principles embodied in the resolution set forth in your letter as the solemn declaration of that convention.

Whatever party is indeed "determinedly and unalterably opposed to the corrupt use of money at elections, and will use its power for the suppression of this growing evil," is the party of honest men. To be the candidate of such a party and the exponent in such a principle is a proud position. To succeed in such a contest is to redeem the sullied dignity and repute of an American constituency, and to reassert the pristine purity and power of the freeman's ballot. To fail in such a struggle is no dishonor, for only the individual falls, and only the hour is disastrous. The cause bears with it the assurance of ultimate triumph, and *then* even its fallen are kindly remembered.

To the Thirteenth Congressional District of New-York, and to my native county, and to earnest, honest men, irrespective to party, in one of its central towns, belongs the honor of inaugurating this movement for a salutary and necessary reform. Their influence has extended and deepened until it has become commanding, and delegated conventions now recognize the necessity that the parties which they represent should "use their power for the suppression of this growing evil." In no elections is the purity of the suffrage more important than in those which select the future legislators. They become the law-makers, and if corrupt, or corruptors, the country "cannot gather grapes of thorns or figs of thistles." If the legislative position has been achieved by purchase or barter the law-maker will falter before his duty to provide for the punishment of "bribery and corruption," and may indemnify himself by jobbing in the "Credit Mobilier," or by acts of corrupt special legislation. But, gentlemen, you will please pardon me for what may seem to you not germane to the mere question of acceptance or rejection of the nomination. "I only meant to show the cause on which we leaned."

I accept this nomination as frankly as it is tendered. I accept it upon the declaration of principles tendered, and these principles I cordially indorse and approve; and I would most respectfully and courteously invite such co-operation on the part of my honorable and gentlemanly opponent as will accomplish this object, and the object which each true patriot holds dearest—the best interests of his country, and the "greatest good to the greatest number" of his fellow-men. Whatever may then be the result of the contest, each of the opposing candidates may extend to the other, in cordial congratulation, the unsullied hand of an honest man.

CHARLES L. BEALE.

GEN. DIX AND THE SOLDIERS.

The following letter is published in the Fredonia (Chautauqua County) *Censor*:

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Oct. 14, 1874.

Editor Censor: Having seen that Gen. Dix has been renominated for Governor of my native State, I am reminded of an event that transpired when the Hundred and Twelfth New-York was at Suffolk, Va., which evinced the humanity of that old hero, and will be remembered by every soldier who was there in the Fall of 1863. They will also remember that our hospitals were crowded with sick, and that many were sick in quarters because there was no room for them in the hospitals. They cannot forget that they followed the remains of thirty-three of their comrades by starlight to their resting-place under the tall pines that "whispered their requiem to the evening breeze." The chilly dampness that enveloped them when they went into their gauzy tents where their late companions had inhaled the death fogs of the Dismal Swamp is still fresh in their memory. Requisitions for suitable tents had been made two months before, and the Post Quartermaster had promised them from week to week, and from day to day. But no tents came, and the men began to think they were brought there to die of disease. At length one of the officers obtained permission to go to Fortress Monroe to buy a horse. Arriving there, he went directly to Gen. Dix's residence, obtained an interview, and stated briefly the suffering condition of our men. The General listened attentively and when the speaker concluded his statement the General, with evident agitation, turned away, walked to the opposite side of the room and with his back to the speaker stood perhaps three minutes, the time seemed much longer. Turning round suddenly, he came back and somewhat sternly said: "Why did you not come to me before, sir?" The reply was that the Post Quarter-master had assured us that the requisitions had been forwarded and he expected them every day; that we had waited until we had become discouraged and in desperation had at last ventured to disregard the regulations and appeal to him personally. This interview occurred on Saturday afternoon. On inquiry it was found that the requisitions for our tents had been sent to Fort Monroe. On Sunday following a boat came to Suffolk with a full supply of excellent tents, under imperative orders to be delivered to the One Hundred and Twelfth Regiment, regardless of post quarter-masters or red tape. When two army wagons loaded down with tents came into camp on that quiet Sabbath, the shout that went up from a thousand throats in honor of Gen. Dix made old Suffolk tremble. That night a regiment of old Chautauqua heroes slept secure from the rain and sleet of rebeldom. [For his sterling integrity before the war, I always respected Gen. John A. Dix; for his memorable orders concerning the protection of our dear old flag, I honored him; for his humanity and tender sympathy for the soldier, I reverence him. R.

FIRE IN A THEATRE.

The Worcester (Mass.) *Gazette* of the 21st inst. says: "At the theatre, last evening, the action of 'Jane Eyre' had advanced to the night scene in *Lord Rochester's* house, when an accident, which might have led to most serious results, occurred upon the stage. Mr. T. E. Jackson, who played *Sam*, was blowing out the candles in the room, in preparation for the dark scene in which *Jane Eyre* returns to the room for her portfolio, and discovers the maniac woman's attempt on *Rochester's* life, when a muslin curtain, hung at the left of the stage, suddenly appeared in a blaze. Mr. Jackson was cool and collected, and stepping to the curtain attempted to tear it from its fastenings. It was quite firmly hung, however, and the flames were shooting dangerously up against the flat to which the curtain was fastened, and which was planted out to meet the fire by Mr. Jackson's pulling at the curtain. The audience behaved very properly, although there was a slight motion toward a rush in some quarters as the scene-shifters rushed out to the assistance of the actor and began trampling out the fire which had communicated to the stage carpet, and was burning brightly over a space fully two yards square; but shouted assurances that there was no trouble, and the evident extinguishing of the fire by overturning a table and smothering the flames with its broad top, quieted the alarm, and the excitement was entirely allayed. The drop curtain was wisely kept up till all was safe on the stage, and when it was lowered there was but a brief delay. The fire scene of the drama, which occurs in the same act, seemed rather tame in contrast with the real danger just escaped. There was a crowded audience, and any approach to a panic might have led to very serious results."

THE WORLD OF SCIENCE.

ANTIDOTE TO HYDROPHOBIA.

The artificial excitement which our learned City Fathers have managed to create during the past Summer, by their wise legislation on the subject of vagrant dogs, will give interest to the following brief abstract of a paper presented at a recent session of the Medical Society of Wilna, Poland: It appears that Mr. J. Jitzki had observed during the preceding year that a certain ill-tempered house-dog of that city frequently attacked and killed serpents of a venomous description, such as are frequently seen in the environs; and that, after having been bitten by these reptiles, he suffered from swellings of the neck and throat. This dog one day encountered another dog in which rabies had fully declared itself, and which had already bitten dogs and also cattle, which afterward became mad. Having received deep bites from this animal, he was shut up and watched, the intention being to destroy him on the appearance of the first symptoms of madness. The dog, however, got well, and remained in perfect health. This fact excited Mr. Jitzki's surprise. On instituting an inquiry, he presently encountered a woman who, having once been bitten by a venomous serpent, and afterward by a mad dog, escaped any ill-consequence from the second bite. From these rather narrow data, Mr. Jitzki was led to conclude that there is probably some antagonism between the venom of a poisonous serpent and the virus of a mad dog's saliva. He imagines some such relation to exist here as between the active principle of contagion in the small-pox and the cow-pox. Supposing this to be the case, he imagines that immunity from hydrophobia may be secured by inoculating human beings with serpent poison before they have been exposed to the bites of mad dogs.

There are perhaps timid or fastidious persons who would esteem a remedy like that which is here proposed to be worse than the disease. And others might be disposed to take their moderate chances of death by hydrophobia, which are perhaps about one in one hundred million, rather than to run the risk of going off prematurely by so ignominious a cause as the poison of a serpent. Mr. Jitzki, however, is not disposed to relinquish his hope of being recognized as a second Jenner for lack of perseverance. He notified the society that before leaving the country he had taken measures to catch and shut up a considerable number of the poisonous reptiles, to whose bites he intended to submit all animals in his neighborhood which should happen hereafter to be bitten by mad dogs.

ON SPECTRUM PHOTOGRAPHY.

In a recent lecture delivered by Mr. Norman Lockyer, the most eminent of British investigators in the chemistry of the heavens, a splendid tribute is paid to one of our own fellow-citizens, Mr. Lewis M. Rutherfurd, of this city, for the wonderful improvements effected by him in the instrumental means of celestial photography. Mr. Rutherfurd is no less remarkable for his modesty than for his merit; and although his scientific associates and acquaintances at home have long been familiar with the nature and progress of his labors and their beautiful results, his countrymen generally have been by no means aware of the importance and value of his contributions to the advancement of science, or of the power of the instrumentalities with which he has armed the investigator. Mr. Rutherfurd's telescopic photographs are faithful and permanent reproductions of whole groups of stars, embracing all that fall within the field of the instrument at the time, down to the tenth magnitude. The plates thus constitute a series of severely accurate maps, which can be preserved and studied at the pleasure of the observer, by day as well as by night. They enable the astronomer, therefore, to determine by careful and deliberate, and many times repeated measures, the configurations and relative distances of the several objects of the different groups, instead of being dependent for these results upon a few occasional and oftentimes hurried observations. For executing these measurements, however, it was necessary to possess a micrometrical instrument of a range and a precision heretofore unknown in such apparatus, and this instrument Mr. Rutherfurd invented and constructed himself. These aids to astronomical research have done so much to increase the productiveness of the work of the observatory that it is possible for the observer by their use to accomplish in a single favorable night more toward the perfection of uranography than by ordinary methods in several months. The opinion was expressed by one of our most eminent astronomers, Dr. B. A. Gould, at present Director of the National Observatory of the Argentine Republic, after a careful discussion of micrometric measurements from Mr. Rutherfurd's photographs of the Pleiades, that since the invention of the transit instrument no improvement at all comparable to this has been introduced into practical astronomy.

Mr. Rutherfurd has also occupied himself much with the determination of wave lengths in the spectrum. And as the normal spectrum in such researches is that which is produced by diffraction, he has spent much time and thought and labor on the preparation of diffraction plates. These are plates of glass, or metal, on which are ruled parallel lines so close together as to be separately undistinguishable by the eye; but which, in order to answer the purpose, must be rigidly equidistant from each other. Such plates were first used for optical purposes by the celebrated Fraunhöfer; and they have since been prepared by Nobert and other famous artisans. Heretofore all of them have been more or less imperfect, for want of uniformity. Mr. Rutherfurd, by means of a ruling-machine of his own invention and construction, operated by a miniature turbine-wheel, (for when operated by hand, the radiant heat from the person, by the expansion which it produces of parts of the apparatus, disturbs the uniformity of the result,) has succeeded in preparing plates of nearly 6,500 lines to the inch, in which the irregularities are practically imperceptible, and which produce a spectrum of a purity hitherto unattained.

Before accomplishing this, however, he had photographed the prismatic spectrum on a scale of magnitude and with a degree of perfection which had not been surpassed before, and has not been since. It was in speaking of this that Mr. Lockyer was led to pay him the public compliment referred to above. From this very graceful tribute paid from distinguished physicist to another, we quote the following: "I am nearly certain," said Mr. Lockyer, "that every one in this room is perfectly familiar with the name of Rutherfurd in connection with celestial photography; if you will allow me, I will point my reference by throwing on the screen one of his magnificent photographs of the moon. Unfortunately I am not able to do the same with the photograph of the solar spectrum, which we owe to him, the most magnificent photograph—and I say it with the intensest envy—which I think it is possible to obtain. However, I have a copy of it on the wall, and it is well worth inspection. Rutherfurd, whose name is associated with that of Delarue in the matter of celestial photography, was not content with reflectors. He lives in the centre of New-York, and New-York, I suppose, is as bad as London [not quite] for tarnishing everything that the smoke and atmosphere can get at; and he came to the conclusion that he must abstain from celestial photography altogether, or else make a lens—and a lens with Mr. Rutherfurd means something over twelve inches in diameter—which should give him as perfect an image in New-York as a perfect reflector of fifteen inches would give as far away from a city as you please. And Mr. Rutherfurd, who never minces matters, knowing that it was impossible to get such a lens as this from an optician, determined to make such a one himself. He thought about the matter, and he came to the conclusion that, in any attempt to correct a lens of this magnitude for the chemical rays, the use of the spectroscope would be invaluable. Thus we have a beautiful reflex action of the spectroscope upon photography. Mr. Rutherfurd made a large spectroscope in order to make a large telescope, and in this telescope he discards the visual rays and brings together the chemical, the result being a telescope in which it is impossible to *see* anything, but through which the minutest star can be photographed with the greatest sharpness."

Mr. Lockyer proceeds to explain the great practical importance of spectroscopic photography to the study of the progressive changes which may possibly take place in the chemical constitution of the solar atmosphere, and in like manner in the atmospheres of the stars. If such changes take place, some of the spectroscopic lines must grow faint or disappear, and others may appear which were not present before. But in such a multitude of lines a comparison between distant periods would not be conclusive if there were no dependence but representations of the spectrum prepared by hand-drawing made under the guidance of the eye only. Photographs, however, furnish an unalterable and perfectly truthful record, and if the photograph of the spectrum of one period varies in the number or the relative strength of its lines from that of another, the inference is certain that there has been change in the solar atmosphere itself. Mr. Lockyer points out that, in an admirable hand-drawing of the spectrum of 1860, a line is wanting which is now present and is stronger than others which were then drawn in its immediate neighborhood. He fully believes that this is a new line; but had the drawing of 1860 been a photograph, there would be no doubt at all about the matter. He thinks celestial spectroscopy has now arrived at a point at which its further usefulness must depend upon photography almost wholly. And he rejoices to learn that Prof. Henry Draper, of our city, (son of the eminent Prof. J. W. Draper, of the New-York University,) who is admirably supplementing the work begun by Mr. Rutherfurd, and who has successfully photographed the lines of the invisible spectrum beyond Fraunhöfer's H, to which Mr. Rutherfurd's photograph did not extend, has recently succeeded in obtaining an admirable photograph of the spectrum of a star.

Mr. Lockyer concludes his lecture by adverting to the difficulty sometimes experienced in comparing the spectrum of a chemical substance under investigation with a normal spectrum, and to the necessity, in order that photographic records may be intelligible, of photographing the spectrum under investigation and the normal spectrum side by side, in such a manner that the corresponding lines shall be continuous from one to the other. The plan by which he proposes to accomplish this is at once simple and ingenious. Supposing an electric lamp to be employed to vaporize the substance under examination, he brings the focus of a beam of sunlight, thrown by means of a heliostat horizontally through a convex lens, directly between the carbon poles of the lamp. Another lens, placed at its own focal distance between the lamp and the spectroscope, brings the rays to parallelism. The narrow opening or slit of the spectroscope is an inch or two in length; but a slide which runs in front of it, having a square aperture of about one-sixth of an inch, allows only so much of the slit to admit the light at one time. Raising this slide to the highest point, the solar spectrum may be photographed. Then by cutting off the sunlight, moving the slide down one-sixth of an inch, and introducing between the poles the substance to be studied, a second photograph may be impressed close to the first, with its corresponding lines continuous. In this manner a number of different spectra may be prepared for comparison upon the same plate. It is the opinion of Mr. Lockyer that by studies of this kind a flood of light is yet to be thrown upon terrestrial as well as upon celestial chemistry.

EXHIBITION OF PLANTS AT THE FOURTEENTH WARD INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

Early last Summer, a florist living at Queens, Long Island, presented to the children attending the Industrial School at No. 93 Crosby street, a large number of potted plants. At the time of their distribution it was understood by the children that in the Autumn the plants were to be returned to the school for exhibition and inspection, and that prizes would be awarded to the owners of those which, by their appearance, indicated that they had received good care and attention. Yesterday afternoon was set apart for holding the exposition. During the previous day the plants were brought to the school building by their owners, and were displayed upon neatly arranged tables, prepared for that purpose in the Infant Department of the school.

The plants on exhibition numbered about 120, and attached to each was a little card, on which was inscribed the owner's name and residence. The larger number of plants thus returned were green and thrifty, showing by their healthy appearance that their little possessors had bestowed upon them the utmost care and attention. Some few were yellow and withered, but this was accounted for by the fact that the children who had guarded them so zealously live in dark, rear basements, or in tall tenements, where the sun never penetrates. That they had been preserved at all under such unfavorable circumstances is a most touching evidence of the passionate love for plants and flowers that exists among the poor.

After the large company which had assembled in the school rooms had carefully inspected the collection, they repaired to the reception-room and were entertained by a brief programme of exercises, consisting of singing and declamations by the scholars. Short addresses were made by Mr. C. L. Brace and and other gentlemen who were present. The parents of the children were invited to remain after the close of the exercises and partake of refreshments, a liberal supply having been prepared for their particular benefit.

The result of this first experiment has proven so highly satisfactory that we hope to chronicle its repetition among the poor in other sections of the City. If the large florists in and about the City would communicate with the Secretary of the Children's Aid Society, No. 19 East Fourth street, and donate even a small number of plants, they could be distributed among the various industrial schools sustained by the society, and in the Spring the plants thus distributed could be collected and exhibited in some one of the large reception halls connected with the society's schools, and form one of the most interesting exhibitions that has ever been held in this City. We do not doubt but that there are many benevolent gentlemen who would gladly volunteer to furnish and present prizes varying in value to the childish owners of plants who could furnish testimonials as to the care and attention they had bestowed upon their culture. The teachers of the Fourteenth Ward School are entitled to great praise for the interest they have manifested in this new phase of charitable work, and we hope the suggestions we have thrown out in regard to its extension will not remain unheeded.

We ought not to omit to add that the duty of selecting plants deemed worthy of a prize at the exhibition held yesterday was intrusted to a committee of ladies who were present.

BRASS IN THE NAUGATUCK VALLEY.

The New-Haven *Palladium* says that seven-eighths of all the brass and German silver made and consumed in the United States together with one-half of the manufactured copper, is made in the little Naugatuck Valley, which is not over thirty miles long. The annual consumption of copper by the twelve brass and copper mills located in the valley is not less than sixteen millions of pounds, more than half of the product of the copper mines of the country. Nearly all the mills commenced with water power, and as business grew supplemented that power with steam. Now three-fourths of the power used in rolling brass and copper in this valley is the product of steam. Nearly all these mills have other companies connected with them which manufacture a large portion of the brass and German products into the various forms of beauty and utility for general use, and many of these smaller companies have paid their stockholders larger dividends than the most successful corporations.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

THE TREATMENT OF ANIMALS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your paper of Oct. 10 is a notice of the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, containing a question I wish to answer. I make a short extract including said question: "A letter was read from the Right Rev. Bishop of Manchester, England, upon the subject of sermons being preached by the clergy in furtherance of this Christian work, and calling attention to a sermon on the subject, which he had recently preached in Westminster Abbey. A member of the committee asked if the clergyman of America took any interest in the subject of preaching sermons or otherwise aiding the good work; but it was stated that, with hardly an exception, the clergy in this country treated the matter as beneath their notice, and with total indifference." I am happy to be able to reply to the question, "Do the clergymen of America ever preach upon the subject?" that on the second Sunday of January last at least eight of them did. At the risk of appearing egotistical, but with the hope of doing some little good, I will state how this came about. Having ever felt a deep interest in the subject of the treatment of animals, and consequently very, very much in Mr. Bergh's great efforts in their behalf, I ventured to write him, suggesting that he call upon the clergy throughout the country to preach one sermon a year on the sin of cruelty to animals, and, to insure their not putting it off for an indefinite time, proposed that one day should be appointed for the purpose. I received from him in reply a printed copy of his letter to the Secretary of the Alliance Conference, then assembled in New-York, asking through him that all its clergymen would preach one or more sermons yearly in behalf of the cause he has so at heart, but not appointing any special time for their so doing. As the Alliance Conference did not include any but the so-called evangelical denominations, I knew that the clergy of the so-called Liberal Churches were excluded from Mr. Bergh's invitation. I, therefore, through one of the leading papers of the Universalist denomination, called upon, or rather begged of its clergy to preach, though uninvited, believing Mr. Bergh would welcome their aid. Indeed, I doubted if it had occurred to him that in making his request through the Alliance Conference, he had excluded a large body of Christian ministers. I also fixed upon a day—the second Sunday of January, 1874—and asked that all, as far as possible, would take it for their time of preaching, and that those who did so would report themselves to the paper through which I had made my request.

How my suggestions met with the success I had hoped, I should have forwarded to Mr. Bergh the names of those who had preached on the day appointed. I was desirous of sending him a long list of clergymen, working in his behalf, and was therefore ashamed to offer such a one as I had. Since, however, it is doubted that any of our clergy are so doing, I feel constrained to give the sum of my little list, which, as I have said, is light. I have been told that others preached on the same day, but did not report themselves. This I have reason to believe true, from the fact that some expressed a fear that by publishing their names they might be thought desirous of public notice.

If you, Mr. Editor, will give my letter place in your columns, you will greatly oblige. MERCY.

THE REPUDIATION AND INFLATION POLICY AS DESCRIBED BY AN OHIO MAN.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of the 17th inst. I notice an article—"What the Elections Mean." The writer more clearly comprehends the facts than New-York men are accustomed to view the acts of Western voters. I have voted thirty years, and have never cast one Democratic vote in that time. At the recent election I voted a straight Republican ticket, and would do so again to-morrow; but in traveling over Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan, mingling with merchants and mechanics, and getting their views, I am confident that the Republican Party has lost the chance of perpetuating its rule in this country, when Gen. Grant issued his veto of the first financial measure that passed Congress. The people of the West are not aware that they have ever advocated inflation of our currency, but have been positively opposed to agitating the subject of specie payment at a time when we were all groaning under the influence of a panic brought about by New-York stock gamblers, and not by overtrading in the West. We feel as though we were in no way responsible for the present volume of currency in the country. When the Government made greenbacks a "legal tender" we accepted the situation; when national banks were established, based upon Government bonds, we made no complaint of that. Under such a large increase of circulating medium we did business, shaping ourselves to suit the change in values. We regard it an outrage to so suddenly change the whole financial system as to destroy values and leave the country in debt. We regard it as bad faith between the Republican Party and the people, and every election that takes place will more clearly manifest the fact that the people in Massachusetts are no longer Republican. It was not the "temperance crusade," but simply hungry voters, that carried Ohio and Indiana for the Democracy, and as a last resort, Pendleton's greenback theory would be accepted, though I do not believe the West is more inclined to "repudiation" than the Yankees of New-England. I believe that I know something of Western sentiment, and I do not believe that the subject of repudiation was ever thought of by either Republican or Democrat, but when New-York is so overrun with money that with Government bonds as security money can be obtained in any quantity at two and a half to three per cent. per annum, and upon first-class merchants' notes six, seven, and eight per cent. is demanded, we think there is a big screw loose somewhere, and any change can but result favorably, and it is that feeling alone that has carried Ohio and Indiana into the embrace of the Democratic Party.

* * *

TOLEDO, Ohio, Monday, Oct. 19, 1874.

BACHELORS AND MARRIAGE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will "A Constant Reader" consider that he a making a sweeping assertion when he denounces all bachelors as selfish? There are thousands of young men in this City who believe no more in bachelorism than does the "constant reader," and who would be glad to find, among the "homeless girls and women who are struggling to support themselves in loneliness and sadness of heart," a congenial companion to participate in their joys and sorrows. But, admitting that among country people this class of girls are, in many respects, worthy of highest commendation, and far superior to the "silly and fashionable women," it must be borne in mind that City life, with its excitement and show and superficial attractions, does not develop the same characteristics, but rather tends in the opposite direction. Not that there are not exceptions, but that, as a general rule, the City working girl is by no means the equal of the country working girl. The would-be Benedicks, therefore, not having the opportunity of association with the latter class, are left to a choice between the former and the parlor-bred wax dolls who "move" in society, and of whom it may be said, "They toil not, neither do they spin, yet Solomon, in all his glory, was not arrayed like one of these."

Now, what is the young man of moderate means, striving to develop a good and true character, and to hold himself above the sloughs of revelry that the majority of young men in the City fall into, going to do about it? If our New-Jersey friend will throw a little light on this dark subject, he may do something toward solving a social problem that vitally concerns a large class in the community. J. S. E.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Oct. 21, 1874.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your correspondent who sent the communication signed "E Pluribus Unum," published in your paper this day, seems to have been badly treated by a life insurance company, and to have just cause of complaint against that company; but all companies are not alike; there are companies who have no "new patent plans," but seek to conserve the interests of their existing policies. I think your correspondent should give the name of the company of whose treatment he complains, so that other persons may avoid being victimized as he has been, and also to relieve other companies from the liability of unjust suspicion.

Hoping for this further information, I remain, yours truly,

AN INQUIRER.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Oct 21, 1874.

THE FIFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

The Utica *Herald* of Tuesday says: "Hon. Milton H. Merwin, Republican candidate for Justice of the Supreme Court in this District, has been appointed to that position by Gov. Dix. Judge Merwin will hold the position by virtue of the Governor's appointment until Jan. 1, 1875. He went to Albany yesterday to qualify, and will open his first term of court at Lowville to-day. The appointment of Judge Merwin is to meet the demands of the business of the district. Since the death of Judge Doolittle the remaining Judges of the district have been greatly overworked, and especially at this season, when work presses, have they felt the extra pressure. To relieve them and give to the Bar of the district the usual facilities for transacting business, Gov. Dix has anticipated the action of the people by appointing for immediate service the Judge whom they will elect two weeks from to-day, but who, under his election, will not be serviceable till Jan. 1, 1875. The action of the Governor will meet the hearty approval of the Fifth District."

REV. HENRY EGLINTON MONTGOMERY, DD.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The sudden decease of this faithful minister of God in the very prime of his power and usefulness has occasioned a profound sorrow, which gives evidence of the strong hold he had upon the affections of his people. From the cradle to the grave his life was a most exemplary one, and in all its elements was the type of a thoroughly devout Christian, and a high-toned, God-fearing man.

He was the second son of the late John C. Montgomery, a highly accomplished gentleman of the old school of a very ancient family, and was born in the City of Philadelphia toward the close of the year 1820. He was very proficient as a boy and at an early age entered the University of Pennsylvania, whence he graduated with the highest honors, and immediately pursued the study of the law, for which his eloquence and wonderful command of language seemed especially to fit him. He adhered to this course for about two years, when, feeling an irresistible conviction that his heart was enlisted in the cause of his Divine Master, he abandoned that profession and became a faithful soldier of the cross. He spent about one year at the Nashotal mission and then entered the General Theological Seminary in this City. Upon completing his course at this school he returned to Philadelphia to take charge of the chapel of All Saints, then comprising but a few poor families worshiping in one small room in the then district of Moyamensing. Upon this struggling little parish he concentrated all his energies, and its wonderful growth and influence gave the most gratifying evidence of his great popularity as a Pastor. When he pronounced his farewell to this church he had the satisfaction of seeing it a large and flourishing congregation.

In 1855 he received and accepted a call to the Church of the Incarnation—then owning the building at the corner of Twenty-eighth street and Madison avenue—where he continued his labors so successfully, and extended his influence so rapidly as a pulpit orator and parish visitor, that in a few years a more commodious building became imperative, and the present church at the corner of Thirty-fifth street and Madison avenue, one of the largest and most influential in the City, was the result of his unceasing efforts. This was the first church in this City built entirely without aid from old Trinity, and although upon most valuable ground and a very costly structure, it is now free from debt or incumbrance of any kind.

His labors in this City extend over a period of nineteen years, and such was his untiring energy and devotion to God's service that in missionary work and donations to charitable purposes and objects his record is almost unparalleled. Some idea of this may be formed from the figures given in his last annual sermon, wherein he stated that the total contributions made during his incumbency amount to nearly $650,000. This was exclusive of the thousands of dollars given privately, and of which no record is kept. Such figures furnish the best evidence of his laborious stewardship.

Dr. Montgomery was endowed with many traits of character which not only fitted him for his noble work, but endeared him to all with whom he was brought in contact. His visitations to the sick and dying were like sunbeams entering the house of gloom, his whole heart seeming to go out with sympathetic warmth toward those who demanded his ministerial comfort.

His appeals in behalf of the poor and destitute were never made in vain. No one can forget the earnestness of manner and the strong, pathetic language with which he depicted scenes of distress to which his visitations had confronted him, and then urged his people to be "merciful after their power." His generous heart was seldom disappointed, for what he asked was invariably given, and the givers felt happy that the poor had such a champion and friend. Only on the day of his decease he walked nearly seven miles in visiting his parishioners, besides administering the holy communion in his sanctuary.

He was never known to turn his face from poverty or suffering, but, like the Good Samaritan, he always stopped to inquire into the cause of distress, to relieve immediate want, and to speak words of comfort even to the outcast and wanderer.

Volumes might be written upon the mighty work he has accomplished in his unostentatious way as a true servant of God, but in this notice an allusion only is necessary to tell the story of his great moral worth to the community. But he has gone forever from among us—his earthly warfare is ended—the fearless soldier of the cross has obeyed the summons of his Master, but with his calm, genial face set firmly and resolutely against the enemies of God's holy religion and the advocates of Satan—the affectionate, dutiful son; the devoted, faithful husband; the kind, indulgent father; the generous, warm-hearted Pastor and friend, has passed away without a struggle to his home in the mansion of the blessed, and a sorrowing community is in tears. As we stood this day and gazed for the last time upon the inanimate form of our beloved Pastor, and fixed our eyes upon his noble countenance, sweet in its repose, without a wrinkle to tell of sorrow, or a stain to show that the great scourger had yet dared to mar its beauty, we could but repeat the words of a distinguished Divine, overheard in the stillness of the moment: "Oh, for such a life, such a name, such a death!"

A PARISHIONER.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE VESTRY.

The following minute and resolution in regard to the death of their late Rector, were adopted by the vestry of the Church of the Incarnation

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 541 West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A VARIETY OF GOOD SERVANT GIRLS, good cooks, and reliable help of all nations, American, German, Swedish, Irish, English, Scotch, and good tidy colored help, for City or country, at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

A T SIMMS' SELECT AGENCY, No. 543 6TH Av., near 33d st., will be found a number of first-class colored servants, male and female, fer any capacity, ready and willing to go immediately.

AT BONGHARD'S FRENCH OFFICE, NO. 1,233 Broadway, near 30th st., is daily found, for all situations, the most reliable help of all nationalities. No. 1,233 Broadway.

A YOUNG LADY WOULD LIKE TO GET sewing to do at home; writes a plain legible hand. Address HOME, Box No. 125 *Times* Office.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A COMPETENT young girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-maid and seamstress in a private family; unexceptionable references given; country preferred. Can be seen for two days at No. 630 East 46th st., first floor, front.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, tidy young girl, who understands her duties in every branch; is very clean and orderly, and a good waitress; understands the care and cleaning of silver; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL, AS chamber-maid and seamstress in a first-class private family; speaks good English; has the best City references; is nice and tidy, and very willing. Call at Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a competent and trustworthy young woman, as first-class chamber-maid and seamstress in a private family; several years' best City references. Call at No. 103 West 19th st., top floor, back.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE, tidy young woman as chamber-maid, waitress, or to do general house-work in a small family; best references. Apply at No. 884 6th av., between 49th and 50th sts., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a respectable, well-recommended young woman; can work all kinds of machines. Call at No. 859 6th av., between 45th and 46th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A CAREFUL, RELIABLE woman as chamber-maid; will assist with washing or sewing; nine years' City reference; City or country. Call at No. 203 West 27th st., near 7th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A very respectable girl, anxious to get a place for the Winter; good reference. Call at No. 859 6th av., between 48th and 49th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A NEAT, TIDY YOUNG girl, to do chamber-work, or to take care of growing children; has the best of City references. Call at No. 32 West 43d st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN as chamber-maid and waitress; can do plain sewing; understands embroidering; first-class City references. Call at No. 235 West 27th st., over shoe store.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as chamber-maid and plain sewer, or do fine washing; seven years' City reference. Call at No. 448 West 28th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl as chamber-maid and waiting or assist with washing; three years' City reference. Call at No. 446 West 28th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—BY a respectable woman; best City references. Apply at No. 236 East 47th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT young girl, as chamber-maid and waitress. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 63 West 49th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT girl as chamber-maid and seamstress. Call at No. 306 Pearl st.; ring third bell.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chamber-maid and waitress; three years' best City reference. Call at No. 447 West 46th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND NURSE.—BY A WELSH young woman as chamber-maid and nurse. Apply for two days at No. 653 Hudson st., fancy store.

COOK, &c., CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A mother and daughter, who desire a situation where they can live with a family between them; mother is a good cook in every branch; also understands the care of milk and butter; chamber-maid is neat and tidy and a good waitress; no objection to the country; best City references. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner of 6th av.

COOK.—BY A WELCH PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman; highly respectable and a very good cook; country or City; very best City testimonial; will do washing; meats, game, soups, fowl, pastries, cream, jellies; gets up nice side dishes; excellent bread, biscuit, and all other baking. Call at Bookham's new office, No. 809 4th av.

COOK AND HOUSE-WORK.—BY TWO GERman girls; one is thorough good cook, washer, and ironer; one is chamber-maid, waitress, and general house-work; together or seperate; City or country; they have good references. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN, who is a good cook in every branch; makes best soups, bread, buiscuits, pastries, &c.; will work in an institution or first-class boarding-house; has best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK, IN CITY OR COUNTY, BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; is an excellent baker and pastry cook; understands her business thoroughly; best of City and country references; can take charge of milk and butter; moderate wages. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 526 5th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

COOK, &c.—BY A NEAT, INDUSTRIOUS GIRL, AS cook, washer, and ironer, or general house-work servant; will be found a good cook and excellent washer and ironer; a respectful, economical servant; best references; City or country. Call at No. 115 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

COOK AND HOUSE-WORK.—BY AN ENGLISH woman; she is an excellent washer and ironer; strong, active, tidy, willing, and obliging disposition; City or country; has good references. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK, AND ASSIST WITH THE WASHING.—By a quiet, respectable woman, who is a good cook; makes best soups, bread, biscuits, plain pastries, &c.; no objection to the country; wages moderate in a good home. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner of 6th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A quiet, reliable young woman, who is a good plain cook; makes good bread and biscuits; is also an excellent washer and ironer; no objection to the country; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner of 6th av.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as cook, washer, and ironer; understands baking and pastry cooking; best of references; country preferred. Call at No. 178 Atlantic st., Brooklyn, for two days.

COOK.—BY AN ACTIVE WOMAN, SPEAKING French and German, as first-class family cook; is fully competent and has best reference from last employer, who she lived with 5 years. Call at No. 624 6th av., between 38th and 37th sts., up stairs.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS GOOD cook or to assist in the washing, or would go as laundress; good City reference; down town preferred. Can be seen for two days at No. 614 Lexington av., corner 53d st.

COOK, &c.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WITH HER daughter, who would take care of children or do washing; understands the Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 142 East 65th st.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN AS cook; understands her business thoroughly; is a good meat, soup, game, and pastry cook, and a good baker; best of references. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 526 5th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

COOK AND HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NICE colored woman; is an excellent cook, washer, and ironer; is tidy and industrious; has good references; City or country. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS GOOD, thorough cook and excellent baker; will assist with washing; no objection to family or boarding-house; city or country; city reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WHO UNDERstands her business thoroughly; expert at all kinds of family cooking, desserts, pastries, jellies, &c.; unexceptional City reference. Can be seen at Sherwood's Bureau, No. 659 6th av.; between 48th and 49th sts.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERmaid and Waitress.—By two capable young Swedish girls; are able and willing to do the work of a family between them; good references; City or country. Call at No. 124 Clinton pl., over shoe store.

COOK.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL AS FIRST-CLASS plain cook; will do the coarse washing; is neat, willing, and good-tempered; best testimonials. Call at the Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st., east of 4th av., over the Russian Baths.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, AND CHAMbermaid and Waitress.—By two Swedish girls; both are good workers; willing to do the work of a family between them; moderate wages; City or country; have good references. Call at No. 306 6th av., over shoe store.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN; IS A FIRSTclass cook; City or country; is a very reliable, capable, desirable servant, and thorough cook; has best of City references. Call at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A COMPETENT AND STEADY PERson, as good cook; excellent washer and ironer; in a private family; best City references; won't object to a short distance in the country. Call at No. 344 West 36th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, AS FIRSTclass cook; understands her business in all its branches; best City references. Call at No. 845 6th av., corner 53th st., first floor.

COOK AND HOUSE-WORK.—BY A SWEDish young woman for City or country; has good references; low wages. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

COOK.—BY AN EXCELLENT COOK, IN A PRIVATE family; is also a good baker; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 56 North Moore st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS GERMAN COOK; BEST City reference. Apply for two days at No. 1,325 Broadway, near 37th st., Mrs. Hardman.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS FIRST-CLASS COOK or waitress; is neat and tidy; has the best of references. Call for two days at No. 13 East 41st st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS FIRSTclass cook; no objections to the country; best of City references. Inquire at No. 230 West 29th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS cook; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; wages moderate; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at 343 24 av., between 30th and 31st sts.

COOK, &c.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY COOK; will do neat washing; has good references. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway.

COOK.—BY A NEAT, INDUSTRIOUS GIRL, AS cook, washer, and ironer; no objection to the country; best of City reference. Call at No. 859 6th av., between 45th and 46th sts.

COOK.—BY A TIDY WOMAN AS GOOD COOK, who has good references from her former place; is an excellent baker and a good dessert maker; would not object to coarse washing. Can be engaged at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

HOUSEKEEPER.—IN A GENTLEMAN'S OR lady's family; has had long experience; can bring good testimonials; capable of taking entire charge; can sew; understands the care of children. Address or call at No. 72 Fleet st., Brooklyn.

HOUSEKEEPERS—FOR HOTELS, PRIVATE families and institutions, first-class and thoroughly competent, can be found at the Young Ladies' Christian Association, No. 64 Irving place.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL, BEtween twenty-two and twenty-three years of age, to do general house-work for a small family; no objection to go a small distance out of the City. Call for two days at No. 413 West 26th st., Room No. 20.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTant young girl, who is a good plain cook, nice washer and ironer, and willing to make herself generally useful wherever her services may be required; has good City reference; wages moderate. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY TWO YOUNG GIRLS, WHO have been taught to do house-work well and cleanly; have no parents, and wages no object; are tidy, and willing to work in City or country, having good references. Inquire at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL, OR as chamber-maid and seamstress; speaks little English; is strong, and very willing to be useful. Call at the Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av., over Russian Baths.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY TWO RESPECTABLE young girls (cousins) to do the work of a small family between them; no objection to the country; best City reference. Adply at No. 272 7th av.

HOUSEWORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON to do housework in City or country; is willing to make herself useful; can furnish satisfactory references. Call at No. 421 East 18th st.

KITCHEN-MAID.—BY A YOUNG SWEDISH GIRL; not afraid of work; is strong and experienced as kitchen-maid; speaks good English; City references; will assist with up-stairs work. Call at Swedish office, No. 108 East 27th st., east of 4th av.

HAIR-DRESSER.—A LADIES' HAIR-DRESSER wishes a few more customers by the day, week, or month; prices moderate. Call at No. 322 6th av., between 46th and 47th sts.

LADIES' DIRECTORY,

For faithful domestic service.
LADIES' RECEPTION ROOM, No. 1502 Broadway.
LADIES' COMMITTEE ROOM, No. 172 West 45th st.
WORK ROOM, corner Broadway and 45th st.
EMPLOYMENT OFFICES, Nos. 170 and 168 West 45th st.
COOKING SCHOOL, No. 166 West 45th st.
Situations wanted for governesses, companions, housekepers, &c.
Country orders should be received two days in advance of visit.
Classes for ladies in the cooking-school on Wednesdays and Saturdays. Terms, $5 for ten lessons. Young girls belonging to the Directory are taught free of charge.
The management earnestly request the co-operation of all who are interested in this reform, and prompt replies from those to whom they apply for information.

LAUNDRESS.—IN CITY OR COUNTRY, BY AN experienced laundress; understands all kinds of ladies' finery; would be willing to do chamber-work and fine washing. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 526 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS who thoroughly understands all kinds of fine-washing and ironing, French fluting and polishing; has three years' references from one place. Can be engaged at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—BY A GOOD, CAPABLE washer and ironer; is also good chamber-maid, waitress, &c.; for City or country; has good City references. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, TO go out by the day, washing, ironing, or house-cleaning; or would take washing home; best City reference. Apply at No. 219 East 21st st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, AS first-class laundress. Can be seen at No. 11 East 27th st.

MATRON, &c.—POSITION WANTED EITHER as matron in an institution or housekeeper in a hotel. Address M. P., Box No. 84 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 541 West 32d st.

MAID AND SEAMSTRESS, OR NURSE.—By an English Protestant woman; no objections to go South; good reference. Address H. M., *Times* West-side Office, No. 308 West 23d st.

NURSE AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A very industrious and competent girl, as nurse or chamber-maid, and to assist with washing; is a useful servant, fully capable to fill her duties satisfactorily; has long and good references from former employers. Call at or address No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN, AS thorough infant's nurse; is capable of taking sole charge and of bringing it up by the bottle; excellent City reference given; wages not so much an object as a good home. Call at No. 111 West 15th st., near 6th av., front basement.

NURSE.—BY A VERY NEAT AND RESPECTABLE girl as first-class nurse; understands her business thoroughly; can take entire charge of an infant from its birth, and bring it up on the bottle, or grown children; fourteen years' reference. Apply at A. Felton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOman as nurse; has had many years' experience with young children; thoroughly understands the care and management of a nursery; competent to take entire charge of an infant from birth; undoubted City reference. Call at 125 East 50th st.; ring third bell.

NURSE.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, as first-class nurse; can take entire charge of an infant from its birth, and has excellent City reference. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's German Registry, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT WOman; capable of taking charge of an infant from its birth; or would see to one or two growing children and sew; best of City reference given. Call or address for two days at No. 467 6th av., top floor.

NURSE.—ANY GENTLEMAN IN WANT OF AN EXperienced male nurse and rubber; would take charge of an invalid going South; can show first-class private and medical references, can address W. H. E., No. 661 6th av.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN AS thorough infant's nurse; is capable of taking sole charge and of bringing it up by the bottle; excellent City reference given; wages not so much an object as a good home. Call at No. 109 West 15th st., in the rear.

NURSE.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT nurse; is accustomed to children of any age; can take the entire charge of an infant; has four years' reference from her last place. Address M. H., Box No. 39 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 541 West 32d st.

NURSE.—BY AN AMERICAN YOUNG WOMAN IN a private family; is kind and attentive to children; has good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 263 East 10th st., second floor.

NURSE, &c.—BY A COMPETENT FRENCH GIRL, lately landed, as nurse; good seamstress. Can be seen for two days at Mme. Golard's, No. 525 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG HEALTHY MARRIED WOman, as wet nurse; best references. Call at No. 96 10th av.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG GERMAN GIRL AS WET nurse. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 201 East 41st st., fourth flat, after 10 o'clock.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A QUIET, REFINED American person as first-class seamstress and to wait on a lady; operates on any machine; would take care of growing children; competent and willing to make herself useful in any position; best City reference. Address H. A., No. 331 East 14th st.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY AN ENGLISHWOMAN; understands all kinds of family sewing; would give lessons in music and English; City reference. Call or address H. H., No. 109 Charlton st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, as seamstress; would assist with chamber-work and children; best City references. Call or address for two days, No. 256 West 32d st.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, as seamstress and to assist with chamber-work. Can be seen for two days at No. 308 5th av.

UP STAIRS GIRL.—BY A YOUNG SWEDISH girl, to do up stairs work; is a good chamber-maid and a thorough waitress, and is willing to make herself useful; is neat, quick, and thorough in all the duties, and will try to meet with her employer's approval; best reference. Can be engaged at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

WAITRESS.—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman; understands the care of silver and getting up salads in the best manner, or would take chamber-work and waiting or chamber-work and sewing; very neat and tidy, willing and obliging; very highest testimonials for honesty and sobriety; City or country. Call at Bookham's new office, No. 809 4th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A VERY SUPERIOR YOUNG woman as first-class waitress in a private family; understands making salads and care of silver perfectly; is capable of filling a man's place; excellent City references. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A NEAT, ACTIVE YOUNG woman as first-class waitress; can take a waiter-man's place, or as first-class chamber-maid; will assist with washing; best City reference. Call or address No. 132 7th av., corner 18th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL in a private family; understands the care of silver and making salads; has good reference from her last place. Call at No. 163 7th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT waitress, with the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRSTclass waitress; several years' reference, both City and country. Call at No. 167 West 19th st.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE MARRIED WOMAN, an excellent laundress, solicits ladies' and gentlemen's washing to do at home; excellent reference. Apply at No. 474 2d av., between 26th and 27th sts.

WASHING, &c.—A RESPECTABLE WIDOW woman wishes engagements to go out by the day washing or house-cleaning; no objection to a laundry. Call at No. 317 East 38th st.

WASHING.—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT woman, to go out by the day or week to wash, iron, or house-cleaning; best City reference. Call at No. 320 East 29th st., between 1st and 2d av.

MALES

THE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE OF the Bowery branch Young Men's Christian Association, No. 156 Bowery, furnishes employers promptly with all kinds of male labor free of charge; men for wanted to the country on receipt of fare. Call or address by letter (with stamp inclosed),
GOULD POOLE,
General Secretary of the Bowery Branch.

BUTLER, &c.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER.—THOROughly experienced; can valet; lived in first-class families here and in England. Call at Sherwood's office, No. 25 Broad st.; Mason, No. 104 West 29th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

A GENTLEMAN WHO PROFESSES TO BE A thorough accountant, is experienced in mercantile finances, has a superior record as salesman, and is a fair penman, desires to reengage in business, and seeks a position in some well established and reputable house; compensation to depend on the value which shall be found in his services; highest references given as to integrity and habits. Address EXPERIENCE, Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

BUTLER.—BY A YOUNG MAN LATELY LANDED from Europe as butler in a gentlemen's family. Address G. F., No. 76 West 36th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCHMAN AS first-class cook; expert at baking, pastry, &c.; eight years' unexceptionable references. Call at No. 455 West 42d st., between 9th and 10th avs.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER—HOUSEwork, &c.—By a man and wife; man can care and drive horses, milk, do farm-work, handy at carpenter, painter, &c.; wife a good cook and laundress; can care milk, and make butter; good recommendations. Apply at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—KNOWS THE CITY well; has three years' good reference from last place; was one year in England; can wait on table if necessary; is willing to be useful. Call or address Lewis Watson, No. 587 7th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A WELL-RECOMMENDED Protestant young man; 5 feet 10 inches; stylish driver; fifteen years' experience. Call or address No. 132 West 20th st., private stable.

COACHMAN OR GROOM.—BY A GERMAN, married man; can give best reference. Address R. G. S., Box No. 240 *Times* Office.

GROOM AND COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTant single man; perfectly understands his business; can milk, attend a furnace, and be generally useful; best City reference. Address C. M., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

GROOM AND COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHman who has had long experience with horses; first-class City reference. Address J. Johnstone, No. 625 3d av.

GROOM.—BY A LIGHT-WEIGHT ENGLISH groom; can ride and drive. Apply for Henry at Brewster & Co.'s, 5th av., corner 145th st.

GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS GARDENER. Call at James Fleming's Seed Store, No. 67 Nassau st., for E. Marks.

PORTER OR COACHMAN.—BY A COLORED man that can be recommended highly in every respect. Call at No. 7 Pine st., Room No. 5.

SHORT-HAND, OVER 110 WORDS, GOOD PENmanship, quick at figures, knowledge of book-keeping, correct habits, and youth (nineteen) wants a situation. Address G. W. H., No. 116 7th av.

WAITER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, AS WAITER IN a private family; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; has first-class references of two and a half years from late employer; country preferred. Address W. N., Box No. 27 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 541 West 32d st.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, as waiter in a private family where he would be found steady and obliging; City or country; best of reference. Call on or address Mac., No. 871 Broadway, corner 18th st., in the fruit store.

WAITER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED FRENCH waiter; has excellent references from former employers, and is thoroughly efficient in every respect; speaks English perfectly. Address B. B., Box No. 84 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 541 West 32d st.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG ENglish Protestant man as waiter in private family; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; has unexceptionable City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER WHO fully understands the duties; has the best of testimonials from former employer. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

WAITER, (PRIVATE.)—BY AN EXPERIENCED Englishman in a good family; best City references; two years last place. Address L. L. F., No. 1,216 Broadway, corner 30th st., florist.

WAITER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN AS WAITER IN a private family; first-class recommendations. Address C. S., box No. 72 Up-town *Times* office, No. 541 West 32d st.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS WAITER IN a first-class family; best City reference: no objection to the country. Address T. Y., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 541 West 32d st.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COLORED WAITER in a private family; excellent City reference. Call on or address J. R., No. 136 West 27th st.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN IN A PRIvate family; has excellent City references. Address C. M., care of Mrs. O'Brien, No. 737 3d av.

WAITER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, BY A COMpetent young man; has the best of City references. Apply at No. 11 East 27th st.

WANTED.—THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASsociation requests employers and all business men in the City or in the country, who are in want of book-keepers, cashiers, entry clerks, copyists, salesmen, porters, &c., to apply at the rooms, 23d st., corner 4th av.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN, RESPECTable and efficient, possessed of satisfactory references for long servitude with each employer, is wanted as cook in a small family near the City. Apply this day or to-morrow either to Mrs. SANDERS, No. 49 3d av., (free of charge,) or at No. 191 Church st., up stairs.

WANTED.—A NEAT, TIDY YOUNG GIRL, ABOUT 18 years old, to do house-work for a family of three, in the country. Apply after 10:30 A. M.
HARRY G. BLACKWELL, Room 24, 113 Broadway.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE. ALBANY, Aug. 1, 1874.
To the Sheriff of the County of New-York:

SIR.—Notice is hereby given that at the general election to be held in this State on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November next, (November third), the following officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Governor in the place of John A. Dix.

A Lieutenant Governor in the place of John C. Robinson.

A Canal Commissioner in the place of Alexander Barkley.

An Inspector of State Prisons in the place of Thomas Kirkpatrick.

An Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals (for a full term) in the place of Alexander S. Johnson, appointed by the Governor in the place of Rufus W. Peckham, deceased.

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

A Representative in the Forty-fourth Congress of the United States for the Fifth Congressional District, composed of the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Eighth, and Fourteenth Wards of the City of New-York, Bedloe Island, Ellis Island, and Governor's Island, in the County of New-York.

A Representative in the Forty-fourth Congress of the United States for the Sixth Congressional District, composed of the Ninth, Eleventh, and Thirteenth Wards of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York.

A Representative in the Forty-fourth Congress of the United States for the Seventh Congressional District, composed of the Tenth and Seventeenth Wards of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York.

A Representative in the Forty-fourth Congress of the United States for the Eighth Congressional District, composed of the Ninth, Fifteenth, and Sixteenth Wards, and that portion of the Eighteenth Ward lying within Fourteenth street, Twenty-sixth street, and Fourth and Sixth avenues, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York.

A Representative in the Forty-fourth Congress of the United States for the Ninth Congressional District, composed of so much of the Seventeenth Ward as lies within Twenty-sixth street, Fortieth street, Seventh avenue and the Hudson River, and so much of the Twelfth and Twenty-second Wards as lies within Fortieth street, Eighth avenue, Fifty-ninth street, and Hudson River, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York.

A Representative in the Forty-fourth Congress of the United States for the Tenth Congressional District, composed of so much of the Eighteenth Ward as is east of Fourth avenue, and so much of the Nineteenth and Twenty-first Wards of said City as is east of Third avenue, and Blackwell's Island, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York.

A Representative in the Forty-fourth Congress of the United States for the Eleventh Congressional District, composed of so much of the Twelfth Ward as lies within Twenty-sixth street, Fortieth street, Sixth and Seventh avenues, and so much of the Twelfth and Twenty-second Wards, as is east of Eighth avenue, and all which lies between Eighth and Ninth Wards of said City as lies west of Third avenue and Ward's and Randall's Islands, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York.

A Representative in the Forty-third Congress of the United States for the Ninth Congressional District, as the same was constituted by the Congressional Apportionment act of May 6, 1872, chapter 610, Laws of 1872 (to wit:) the Twentieth and Twenty-second Wards of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and as the said Congressional District existed prior to the passage of the Congressional Apportionment act of June 18, 1873, (chapter 798, Laws of 1873,) to fill vacancy caused by the death of David B. Mellish.

OFFICERS ALSO TO BE ELECTED IN SAID COUNTY.
Twenty-one Members of Assembly.

A Register for the City and County of New-York in place of Frans Sigel.

A Mayor for the City of New-York in the County of New-York, in the place of William F. Havemeyer.

A Justice for the District Court in and for the Second Judicial District of the City of New-York in the County of New-York, in the place of Maunsell B. Field, appointed by the Governor in the place of Thomas Kirvlin, deceased.

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

A Justice of the Peace at Large for the City of New-York in the County of New-York, whose terms of office will commence on the first Monday in January, 1875.

Also, sixteen Aldermen, to be elected by districts, (as provided in chapter 815, laws of 1873,) three of whom to be elected in each of the Fourth, Fifth, sixth, and Seventh Senate District of said State, as constituted by act, chapter 806, laws of 1866; and four of whom to be elected from the Eighth Senate District, as constituted by said act, together with the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, comprising territory annexed to said City and County, pursuant to chapter 613, laws of 1873, whose several terms of office will commence on the first Monday in January, 1875.

The attention of electors and of town and city Election Boards, Inspectors and Canvassers of Election is respectfully directed to chapter 330, Laws of 1874, entitled "An Act to provide for submitting amendments to the Constitution to the electors of the State," passed May 5, 1874, which act provides for submitting at the said general election, on the third day of November next, proposed amendments to articles two, three, four, seven, eight, ten, and twelve of the Constitution of the State of New-York, and adding thereto two additional articles, to be known as articles fifteen and sixteen, and prescribes the form of ballot for voting thereon, which proposed amendments of the Constitution which said act proscribing form of ballot and manner of submission are published, as provided in said act, in the newspapers designated by the Board of Supervisors of New-York County to publish the session laws of the year 1874. Respectfully yours,
DIKEMAN WILLARD, Jr.,
Secretary of State.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 5, 1874.
I certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the Election Notice received by me from the Secretary of State.
ALBERT CARDOZO,
Clerk of the City and County of New-York.

Publications of newspapers are notified not to publish the Election Notice until they are notified by the Secretary of State that they have been designated to do so, and publication of any other notice will subject them to the penalties imposed by law. (Laws of 1855, chapter 180.)

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 541 West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

HORSE BLANKETS, suitable for Stable and STREET use. Also, DRESS BLANKETS, Carriage Robes, and Wagon Blankets; CLARK'S HORSE CLIPPERS, and other celebrated manufacturers, at HARRIS, HAYS & CO.'S,
No. 72 Reekman st.
N. B. SADDLERS' GOODS, of all kinds, in full stock.

A PRIVATE STABLE TO LET.—60 FEET deep, with the owner occupying half, and all modern improvements; the whole or one-half will be rented; rooms suitable for coachman, at No. 18 East 126th st.; also for sale, one three-quarter Clarence, shifting seat phaeton and top wagon; all City made; cheap.

FOR SALE.—A PAIR OF BLACK HORSES, 15.2 hands high; light build; gentleman's road team; stylish, kind, and true; will be sold at a sacrifice; price, $450. Apply at JAMES MOTT'S stables, No. 191 West 23d st.

STABLE LOTS.
For sale, several desirable lots for stables, in close proximity to the 6th av., between 50th and 55th sts. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD, IN GOOD WARM stables, can be furnished for six or eight horses for the Winter, at Southold, Long Island, for $12 per month. For further particulars apply to HENRY WILLIAMS, No. 51 Whitehall st., New-York.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 541 West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A PRIVATE FAMILY OF THE FIRST respectability, residing in 30th st., east of Madison av., will rent a large, handsomely-furnished room, (all modern improvements), with or without breakfast, to a gentleman and wife or single gentleman; references exchanged. Address, with name, J. L. T., Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

NO. 434 5TH AV.
A magnificent suite of apartments, parlor floor, will be let, with private table, until Dec. 1; also, smaller suite, very elegant, on third floor, permanently, for a small family or a party of two or three gentlemen who wish to be very comfortable and exclusive.

RICHLY-FURNISHED ROOMS, SINGLE AND en suites, at the Grand Union Hotel, (Park,) 4th av. and 41st st. Dining-room supplied with the best the markets can furnish. Prices moderate.
G. F. & W. D. GARRISON, Managers.

NO. 41 WEST 36TH ST.—ONE SUITE, CONsisting of four handsome rooms; hot and cold water, and ample closet room; with or without private table; also one front room, third floor. References exchanged.

BOARDERS WANTED.—$26; THIRD FLOOR, sunny front room; to gentleman and wife, with first-class board; handsome back parlor; hot and cold water; references. No. 27 West 33d st., between 5th av. and Broadway.

NO. 11 EAST 22D ST.—HANDSOME THIRD floor, well-furnished, with southern exposure, to rent en suite or separately; also, double and single rooms, suitable for gentlemen, on the fourth floor; references exchanged.

NO. 30 GREAT JONES ST., NEAR GRAND Central Hotel.—Handsomely-furnished rooms, single or en suite; house and table first class; a very desirable location for business men; terms moderate; references.

A LARGE, PLEASANT ROOM ON SECOND floor, with first-class board, in a house desirably located, No. 134 West 22d st., between 6th and 7th avs.; grate fire, gas, hot and cold water; also two smaller rooms on third floor; terms moderate.

PARTIES DESIRING ROOMS, WITH OR without board, private table if desired, can obtain full particulars, location, price, &c., free. Apply to COLLARD, 32 Park Row, No. 64 West 33d st.

A LARGE WELL-FURNISHED ROOM, WITH an extension, on second floor, bath-room adjoining, to let to a gentleman, without meals; references required. Inquire at No. 263 4th av., near 21st st.

NO. 43 WEST 29TH ST.—LARGE ROOM AND two smaller; nicely furnished; desirable location for gentlemen; few doors west of Broadway; family small and private.

ONE LARGE ROOM AND HALL ROOM, southern exposure, in first-class house, to gentlemen, where they may enjoy house comforts. No. 13 East 28th st.

NO. 3 WEST 36TH ST., FIRST HOUSE WEST of 5th av.—Magnificently-furnished apartments, en suite and single; table and appointments first class; references.

NO. 30 EAST 35TH ST.—HANDSOME PARLOR and bed-room on parlor floor, with or without private table; third story, five rooms, without private table; references.

NO. 35 EAST 22D ST.—TO LET WITH FIRSTclass Board, handsome second-story Room; also two other pleasant Rooms; table boarders taken; references exchanged.

SEVENTEENTH ST., NO. 61, WEST.—HANDSomely furnished rooms, with every convenience and board of the first character, for parties who desire a refined home.

FIFTH AV., NO. 351.—PARLOR FLOOR HANDsomely furnished, with piano, private bath, and drying-room attached, with or without private table; terms moderate; small family.

NO. 36 EAST 21ST ST.—HANDSOMELY FURnished suite of rooms, liberal table, and comforts of a refined home; private table if desired; also one square room.

FIFTH AV., NO. 295.—MRS. HALL WILL LET superior apartments en suite, with all modern conveniences, to select families, with private table only; references exchanged.

THIRTY-FOURTH ST., NO. 130 WEST, NEAR Broadway and 6th av.—Handsomely furnished suite of front rooms on second floor, with first-class board; references exchanged.

T

LOCAL POLITICS.

REPUBLICAN ASSEMBLY NOMINATIONS.

GEORGE HENCKEN NOMINATED IN THE FOURTEENTH DISTRICT, W. HAW, JR., IN THE TWENTY-FIRST, S. C. KAPFF IN THE NINETEENTH, AND FRED. SINZER IN THE SIXTH.

The delegates to the Republican Assembly Convention of the Fourteenth District met last evening at No. 81 Third avenue, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the Legislature. Mr. Robert B. Boyd presided. The name of Mr. George Hencken being proposed, a ballot was taken, resulting in the nomination of that gentleman. Mr. Hencken, Jr., is a native of this County, of German extraction, and has been long favorably known as a resident of the district. His present calling is that of a provision merchant, his place of business being at the corner of First avenue and Thirteenth street. He was a member of the Committee of Seventy, and is now an active worker in the council of Political Reform. Last year he was nominated as the Republican candidate for State Senator against Jacob Gross, who was elected by a small majority. Mr. Hencken is widely known throughout his district and ward as a gentleman of unblemished character, and of acknowledged integrity as a business man.

The Republican Convention of the Twenty-first Assembly District met last evening at Lincoln Hall, Mr. Whitman V. White in the chair. The committee appointed at the last meeting to wait upon Mr. William Haw. Jr., reported that they had prevailed upon that gentleman to withdraw his letter declining a nomination. The report being approved Mr. Haw was unanimously declared the nominee of the convention. Mr. Haw then came forward and accepted the nomination in an appropriate speech. Capt. Julius C. Langbein, Gen. Burke, and others also addressed the convention. Mr. William Haw, Jr., is forty-seven years of age, and has resided in this City for forty-four years. He is a builder by occupation, and has been a Republican ever since the organization of the party. He is a self-made man, is much respected, and is deservedly popular with all classes in the district.

At a meeting of the Nineteenth Assembly District Republican Convention on Wednesday evening, Mr. Sixt Carl Kapff was nominated for Member of Assembly.

The Republicans of the Sixth Assembly District nominated Frederick Sinzer for Assembly last evening.

A DEMOCRATIC MASS-MEETING.

THE RANK AND FILE OF MORRISSEY'S PARTY ADDRESSED BY S. S. COX AND ABRAM S. HEWITT.

The first mass-meeting and rally of the Democracy and Tammany since all the nominations were perfected came off last night, at Seventeenth street and First avenue. A stand had been erected at the south-east corner of the street and avenue, profusely draped with bunting and vividly illuminated by calcium lights and reflectors from all available points. At an early hour a band placed on the stand began to play, which, aided by a liberal use of sky-rockets and Roman Candles soon collected a crowd sufficiently large to allay the anxieties of Mr. Maurice J. Powers, chief fugler and Chairman of the Tammany General Committee of the Sixteenth Assembly District, in which the demonstration was to take place. The crowd completely filled the avenue opposite the stand, and materially interfered with the passage of horse cars and travel generally. The meeting was called to order by Mr. George Kelly, Chairman of the District Committee, who introduced Mr. F. F. Marbury as Chairman of the evening. After a few words of eulogy on the chief candidates of the party, and announcing that they had gathered to ratify their nominations, the Chairman introduced Judge Goodlett as the first speaker. Mr. Goodlett spoke of the recent elections in the Western States, saying that the change of opinion there in favor of Democracy was miraculous. He briefly alluded to the causes which, he claimed, produced such change, and believed that New-York would follow in the steps of the West on the 3d of November.

Mr. A. S. Hewitt, the Congressional candidate for the Tenth District, was the next speaker. He stated that the district for which he had been put in nomination had suffered as much as any other district in the State from the effects of bad financial measures and the commercial distress which fell on the country a year ago. This is owing to the fact that it is mainly inhabited by tradesmen, who are dependent for their living on the constant motion of the wheels of industry. To such a district the vital question is, not on the political theories of the Government, but on the measures most likely to bring back prosperity. The cause which brought about such stagnation in business was "inflation" in the large issue of paper money during the war, and the speculative spirit caused thereby.

Capital being superabundant, new schemes and enterprises are started, and prices advance with rapidity. Railways are built far in advance of the business necessary to their existence, and the whole commercial system becomes distended beyond salutary limits, and is liable to be exploded by the first rude shock which it encounters. Such was the state of affairs when the failure of Jay Cooke & Co. occurred a year ago, and the entire banking system upon unsold bonds of unconstructed railroads collapsed like so many card houses built by children.

From a condition of overweening confidence, the community lost faith in every form of value except the greenback currency, and for the first time in the history of the world paper money was hoarded. The people had confidence in the Government which they had created, and that confidence went so far as to have faith in their rulers, shattered though it had been by their imbecile management of the Southern difficulties. The public felt that then was the time to lay the basis for speedy resumption of specie payments, and that the suffering which would result therefrom would be far less than the evils which would follow continued paper issues. When President Grant was asked at the time to authorize a further issue of greenbacks he refused, and yet at the same moment his Secretary of the Treasury was paying them out, and continued to do so until over $26,000,000 of an excess was paid away. The Secretary no doubt reasoned that under inflation everybody had grown rich, and the only way to restore the community to new life was to still further inflate, and he had many supporters in his theory in the West and South. To-day the fallacy of such financiering is made manifest in the almost general suspension of business. Rents have fallen, building has ceased, and the builders and carpenters find themselves without occupation, and all this in the face of an accumulation of capital and currency in the City of New-York. The reason is obvious. Capitalists have no faith in the wisdom of the Administration, seeing them vacillate between inflation and contraction, between hard money and paper money. The people also have lost confidence in the integrity of their rulers, because so many prominent members of the Republican Party have been found interested in railroad and other jobs dependent on legislation, so many public officers concerned in the Sanborn moiety scandal, so many Congressmen who have taken attorneys' fees in matters pertinent to their public duties, so many of the dominant party tracked in the Washington Ring, and even the hoodwinking and cajoling of the President himself in renominating Shepherd to the position from which he had been practically expelled. Moreover, so far as New-York is concerned, the mismanagement of the Southern question has been most disastrous, relying, as it does, largely on Southern products for return cargoes to ships arriving here with foreign produce. Southern industry being paralized, and the capital necessary to develop the great resources of these States, shrinks back appalled at the chaos which reigns there, produced by the action of the General Government.

A vast amount of manufactories have sprung up in New-York, and in the Tenth District especially. The non-development of raw material throughout the country has caused them to suspend work, and hence the working man finds himself without his daily bread or a chance of earning it.

Congress, at its next session, should take measures to promptly establish all through the South a Government of and for the people.

In the City of New-York, the Custom-house abuses require reformation, and commerce should be relieved from penalties and extortions.

The Democratic platform of the State declares clearly for a revenue tariff, and such is entirely necessary to keep the country from repudiation. The only question to be considered is the various rates of duty to be charged. As duties must be imposed to get revenue, such articles should be chosen as can be produced in this country with as little expenditure of human labor as in other countries, and charge such rates of duty as would make an equal competition between the foreign and domestic manufacture. Even though the purchasing power be no greater, he believed in a high rate of wages, as there is a greater incentive to the working man to be frugal and saving. Also, in exchanging our productions with foreign countries, we sell at a cost based upon high wages, and purchase at a cost based on low wages. This is also the reason why it is desirable to increase the exports of the United States. He declared himself opposed to prohibition, but advocated a fair and open competition. The transfer of the duties to such articles as tea and coffee would be a cruel injustice to the working classes, and the country at large. Tariffs are only taxes in disguise, and should be placed on such articles as will not interfere with the commerce and welfare of the nation.

In conclusion he stated that "if the voters of the district should decide, therefore, that I am to represent their interests in the Forty-fourth Congress, my vote and my actions while there will always be governed by the considerations which I have here stated, looking first to the steady employment of labor; secondly, to the largest possible compensation for that labor; thirdly, to the extension of the foreign commerce of the City of New-York; fourthly, to the economical administration of the Government and suppression of extravagance; fifthly, to that kind of legislation which will tend to a more general and equal distribution of the proceeds of industry among those who are engaged in its walks; and, lastly, to the establishment throughout the length and breadth of the land of such a just and proper government as we demand for ourselves in this State and this City."

At the conclusion of Mr. Hewitt's remarks the following resolutions were read by the Secretary of the meeting, Mr. Henry Sedlitz:

Resolved, That we, Democrats and Liberals of the Sixteenth Assembly District, in mass-meeting assembled, heartily reaffirm the Syracuse platform, and indorse its nominees.

Resolved, That we want no "gag-laws," and we want "hard" money.

Resolved, That we heartily indorse the nominations of A. S. Hewitt and John T. McGowan for our representatives in our National and State Legislatures, and we commend them as men of capacity and worth to our fellow-citizens; and that we heartily support the nominations of William H. Wickham, James Hayes, and their associates on the Tammany Hall County ticket.

Hon. S. S. Cox was then introduced, who said that the platform made at Syracuse was the work of a practical and philosophic man. It was a succinct and impregnable statement of Democratic principles and policy. The present political and industrial situation was that the great majority of the working men in this country were out of employment and very poor. Nearly all the industries which concerned the people were paralyzed. Emigration had ceased and men were going back in despair to the foreign countries whence they came. Our shipping was gone. We had not an Atlantic steamer flying the American flag. All this affects the commercial interests of this great City as well as the other ports of the country. Something was wrong somewhere. Of the immense revenue collected only a small part went to the country. It was mainly pocketed by the cotton lords of Massachusetts and ironmongers of Pennsylvania. Alluding to the government of the Southern States, he said the only hope for them was the cleaning out of the carpet-baggers and a return to home rule. The people of Louisiana could get no relief because Casey, the brother-in-law of the President, ruled the State with a Gatling gun and the Custom-house.

Several other speakers addressed the meeting, which continued to a late hour.

GRAND RATIFICATION MEETING IN THE SEVENTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

A grand ratification meeting was held last night by the Seventeenth Assembly District Republican Association, at the Fiftieth street church, near Eighth avenue. The building was densely crowded, many of those present being ladies, and the proceedings were of the most enthusiastic character. The Union Glee Club was in attendance, and sang a number of campaign songs, which were rapturously applauded. Col. Joel W. Mason called the meeting to order, and explained that it had been called for the purpose of ratifying the Republican State and County nominations as well as the local nominations for Congress, Assembly, and Aldermen. He read the names of the different candidates, which were received with cheers, and eulogized their conduct and career, challenging any person, whether Democrat or Republican, to say aught to their discredit. Alluding to the local candidates, he said that in Isaac H. Bailey, nominated for Congress for the Eleventh District, they had an honest, upright, and conscientious gentleman and a worthy and respected merchant, a man eminently calculated from his popularity and respectability to defeat any opponent placed before him by Tammany. Their candidate for Assembly, Mr. Wilson Berryman, had also been tried and not found wanting. He had taken a nomination before when no other Republican could be found to accept it, and had been victorious. He was now before them again, and would be elected by a larger majority than he ever was before. The county ticket just nominated (as he was informed by a dispatch received that moment) gave them true and tried Republicans, for whom they could vote, and whose characters were so well known that it was unnecessary for him to say anything in commendation of them. The candidates for Aldermen from the Eighth Senatorial District—Stephen M. Simonson, Henry C. Robinson, and Willard Bullard—were all Republicans of spotless reputation and high standing in the community. He had searched their records and found them good citizens, loyal patriots, and highly respectable gentlemen, and this was more than Tammany Hall could say for its three candidates. [Applause.]

Mr. Clarke F. Whittemore proposed the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It is apparent that Tammany Hall, through its degenerate leaders, is making desperate efforts to regain the unholy power lately overthrown by the uprising of an indignant and long-suffering people, and

Whereas, From the indifference in the past of honest men of both parties in the exercise of their rights and duties as electors, we are now experiencing the fruits of the corrupt measures of the late Tammany Ring, and are thereby admonished that to avoid similar results in the future, it is necessary to defeat their efforts at the coming election; therefore,

Resolved, That we call upon all good citizens to make sure that their names are duly registered, and their votes cast for honest men untainted by Tammany, and we urge upon every citizen the faithful and conscientious performance of his duty in voting at the approaching election.

Resolved, That this association takes pride in ratifying the nomination of John A. Dix for Governor, John C. Robinson for Lieutenant Governor, Alexander Barkley for Canal Commissioner, Thomas Kirkpatrick for Prison Inspector, and Alexander S. Johnson for Judge of the Court of Appeals, Isaac H. Bailey for Congress from the Eleventh District, Wilson Berryman for Assembly from the Seventeenth District, as well as Stephen Simonson, Willard Bullard, and Henry C. Robinson for Aldermen from the Eighth Senatorial District.

Resolved, That not only Republicans, but honest reformers of both parties cannot afford to lose the present opportunity which may not soon again occur, to vote for all the constitutional amendments, measures for reform, that have stood the criticism of able men of both parties, and are recommended by joint action of two legislative Assemblies as wholesome and necessary for the best interests of the State, and we urge every voter, irrespective of party, to favor them all, pledging the action of this association to that end.

Eloquent speeches were then delivered by Wm. T. Graffe, Henry C. Robinson, Willard Bullard, Wilson Berryman, Justices Flammer and Morgan, and the proceedings were brought to a close with singing by the Union Glee Club.

THE LIBERAL DEMOCRATIC GENERAL COMMITTEE.

The General Committee of the Liberal Democratic Association met last evening at Irving Hall, Hon. Thomas J. Creamer presiding. About 300 delegates were present, most of the Assembly districts being represented. Mr. Dinkle and Col. Edward L. Gaul acted as Secretaries. The business transacted was mostly of a routine character. The districts were called and various delegations reported that organization had been or was being effected in the several districts. Mr. Henry Autenreith, from the German Central organization, reported that his association had indorsed the entire Liberal Democratic ticket with great enthusiasm. Mr. Nelson J. Waterbury said that the nominations were hailed with delight and satisfaction by the people. They were determined to put down the rule of Morrissey and Kelly in New-York, and Tammany was already showing signs of weakness, as the leaders have, in several instances, withdrawn their Assembly nominations, and consented to support those named by them, (the Liberal Democrats.) He moved that ten delegates from each Assembly District be selected to nominate candidates for Aldermen at Large, and that they put in nomination candidates for Assembly where the same are not already nominated. The motion was adopted.

Mr. Waterbury also moved that a committee of twenty-five be appointed to act in concert with the German and other Democratic organizations opposed to Tammany Hall. Carried. The Chairman announced that Ex-Police Justice Hogan would be their Congressional candidate in the Fifth District; that Major D. P. Conyngham was anxious to receive the nomination in the Sixth; that no nomination had yet been made in the Seventh, but it was a strong Ottendorfer district; that no one was willing to accept the Tammany nomination in the Eighth, Col. Conkling having resigned; that John Hardy would be their candidate in the Ninth District; James O'Brien in the Tenth, against Mr. Hewitt, and that Col. B. A. Willis, a Liberal Republican, was likely to receive the nomination in the Eleventh District, in opposition to Mr. Baily. There were no nominations yet made, he said, for Aldermen, but all nominations would be completed by Saturday night, and a full list reported on Monday evening next.

Mr. Mitchell, of the Tenth Assembly District, moved that the organization indorse no Tammany candidate for Assembly who will not vote for Ottendorfer and Jones.

The Chairman remarked that the course suggested might work injuriously to the State ticket.

Mr. Mitchell observed that he would vote for a respectable Republican in preference of a Democratic loafer.

Mr. Waterbury strongly opposed Mr. Mitchell's motion, as it might throw the election of a United States Senator into the hands of the Republicans, a result he would greatly deplore.

After some further discussion on this matter, the subject was referred to the Committee on Organization.

Mr. Ottendorfer has verbally accepted the nomination tendered to him by the Cooper Institute meeting, but not having up to yesterday received a written notification of his nomination, he had not given a formal consent.

AN INDEPENDENT MOVEMENT IN THE TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

The People's Independent Organization of the Twenty-first Assembly District (Harlem) held a mass-meeting last night, at Music Hall, corner of One Hundred and Thirtieth street and Third avenue. Gen. G. W. Palmer presided, assisted by Messrs. W. B. Asten, John B. Hart, and a number of other gentlemen as Vice Presidents. Mr. James W. Hazlett was chosen Secretary. Gen. Palmer addressed the meeting, urging the necessity of the people taking matters into their own hands, in order to secure the election of honest men who would protect their interests, irrespective of party. Mr. W. P. Birdsall then offered a series of resolutions for the organization of a local association to carry out their principles, and to secure honest representative action in all political matters without any reference whatever to party influence. They also invited the co-operation of any organization, party, or body in accord with their sentiments. Upon motion, the resolutions were unanimously adopted. A letter from Mr. Oswald Ottendorfer, expressing regret that he could not attend, was then read by the Secretary. Speeches supporting the resolutions were made by Judge Freeman J. Fithian, Col. Webster, Mr. Samuel Isaacs, and other gentlemen. A meeting will be held by the organization on Saturday night next, for the purpose of making nominations.

THE CAMPAIGN AMONG THE GERMANS.

Under the auspices of the German Citizen Organization of the First Assembly District, a meeting of the German voters of that district was held at No. 194 Fulton street last evening. A large number of new members joined the association, and resolutions were passed ratifying the nominations of the Cooper Institute mass-meeting and convention.

At a meeting of the Tenth Assembly District, German Citizens' Association, the nomination of Oswald Ottendorfer for the Mayoralty was also indorsed by an enthusiastic vote. Meetings indorsing the proceedings and nominations of the Cooper Institute mass-meeting and convention were also held in the Sixteenth, Seventeenth, and Twentieth, and several other districts, at all of which resolutions were passed approving the opposition movement against Tammany, and expressing confidence that by this election of the German ticket the projected new Ring will be defeated.

The German Republican Campaign Club for the Fourteenth Assembly District held a meeting in Tenth street last night. A number of new names were enrolled and preparations were made for a vigorous campaign in aid of the Republican State ticket.

The German Republicans of the Nineteenth Assembly District also held a meeting last night, at which a number of new members were admitted, and the prospects of the campaign discussed.

JAMES O'BRIEN FOR CONGRESS.

A large number of the friends of James O'Brien, who support him for Congress in the Tenth Congressional District, met last evening at the Jackson Club Rooms in Lexington avenue, and organized by the election of Mr. Maguire, Chairman, and Messrs. Carroll and McGovern Secretaries. Plans for the campaign were discussed, and the names of members enrolled.

RICHMOND COUNTY DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

The Richmond County Democratic delegates assembled in convention yesterday afternoon, at the County Court House at Richmond, for the purpose of nominating candidates for county offices to be voted for at the State election in November next. Mr. A. H. Wer was appointed Chairman, and called the convention to order, and Mr Abraham Winant and Col. Frank McElroy were chosen Secretaries. After receiving the credentials of the several delegations, the convention proceeded to nominate the following candidates: For member of Assembly, Stephen D. Stephens, of Southfield; for District Attorney, John Crook, of Northfield; for Coroners, Isaac Lea, of Middletown, and Tunis Tupper, of Northfield; for Superintendents of the Poor, John G. Vaughn, of Southfield, and Daniel Dempsey, of Castleton; for Justice of Sessions, C. B. Middlebrook, of Northfield.

THE GERMANS WILL SUPPORT HON. BERNARD BIGLIN.

The German Republicans met at No. 588 Second avenue, F. Vogel, Chairman, Wednesday evening, and pledged their united support to Hon. Bernard Biglin for the Assembly, and nominated O. P. C. Billings for Alderman at large. The nomination of Oswald Ottendorfer was discussed, and a proposition to vote for him rejected.

THE MEDICO-LEGAL SOCIETY.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ASSOCIATION AT THE COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS—ADDRESS OF PROFESSOR DOREMUS.

The annual meeting of the Medico-Legal Society was held last evening, in the lecture-room of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Twenty-third street and Fourth avenue, Mr. Clark Bell, the President in the chair. Previous to holding the election of officers for the ensuing year, Prof. R. Ogden Doremus read an address upon the duties of the medical and legal professions, and County officers in cases of death by poison, and the need of additional legislation touching the same subject. The Professor, in his introductory remarks, dwelt upon the enormity of murder through the agency of poison, and the cool, fiendish deliberation which necessarily characterized its application and administration to the victim. The crime was, he said, being constantly perpetrated in our midst with impunity, owing to the very imperfect laws governing the sale of poisons and the equally defective system of detection. Regarding the duties of physicians in making an autopsy and examining poisoned bodies, he urged greater attention to the preservation of the diet used by the deceased, together with the vessel used to hold it. The matter that may be vomited by the deceased, and even the bedclothes were of great value to an experienced analyist. When the poison emanated from gas and applied stings unusual acuteness was required from the physician. He should make a careful examination of all parts of the body, even to the divisions between the toes. Copious notes of incidental particulars, including the minutest details of the examination, would be found of the greatest value in the event of protracted adjournments of trials and inquests. It was the duty of analysists to be extremely cautious in starting any new theories that might suggest themselves, lest they destroy the real traces of the fatal materials. Regarding the stoppage of the indiscriminate sale of poison by druggists, the speaker saw no other remedy than the enactment of laws to govern their sale. In conclusion, he referred to the duties of toxicologists, and offered a resolution for the consideration of the society, to the effect that a committee of five be appointed, consisting of two physicians, two lawyers, and one chemist, whose duty would be to ascertain what additional legislative enactments were necessary to properly regulate the sale of poisons.

The following officers were then elected: President, Clark Bell, Esq.; First Vice Presidents, R. L. Parsons, M. D.; J. E. Janvrin, M. D.; Second Vice President, George H. Yeaman, Esq.; Recording Secretary, George W. Wells, M. D.; Corresponding Secretary, J. F. Chaveau, M. D.; Treasurer, T. S. Bahan, M. D.; Librarian, R. S. Guernsey, Esq.; Curator and Pathologist, F. D. Weisse, M. D.; Chemist, R. Ogden Doremus, M. D.; Assistant Recording Secretary, D. S. Riddle, Esq.; Trustees, George H. Yeaman, Esq., D. D. Field, Esq., D. S. Riddle, Esq., J. E. Janvrin, M. D., Gideon J. Tucker, Esq., C. S. Wood, M. D.

EXCURSIONISTS FROM "THE CENTRAL CITY."

The steam pleasure yacht Annie Laurie, of Syracuse, having on board about a dozen excursionists, arrived at this port yesterday forenoon and anchored at the foot of Twenty-fourth street, East River. The party consists of John Greenway, the celebrated brewer and owner of the yacht; Ex-Lieut. Gov. Thomas G. Alvord, George J. Gardner, N. B. Broughton, John L. Kenyon, Heman H. Stanton, M. H. Northrup, of the Syracuse *Courier;* O. B. Stanton, and Master Willie Greenway, all of Syracuse; also S. W. Swaney, of the Attorney General's Office, Albany. The Annie Laurie came by the Erie Canal to Albany, where most of the party joined her, and started down the river Tuesday, Capt. Vosburgh, of the Albany Burgess Corp, and other Albanians, accompanied them to Poughkeepsie. The excursionists stopped at Garrison's on Wednesday, and were entertained by Hon. Hamilton Fish, Jr., who accompanied them to West Point. There they were received by Gen. Upton, according to the most approved "tactics." Running to Yonkers that evening the Annie Laurie came on to New-York Thursday morning, and here the party were transferred to the Metropolitan Hotel. At 11 o'clock, on an invitation from Dr. Vanderpoel, Health Officer of the Port, the excursionists embarked on the quarantine-boat N. K. Hopkins, and were shown by the Doctor around the harbor, going up the East River, through Hell Gate, and then down to Quarantine, to Dix and Hoffman Islands, and concluding with an entertainment at Dr. Vanderpoel's residence at Clifton. At 12 noon to-day the Annie Laurie leaves from the foot of Twenty-fourth street, East River, with a select party, to visit various points of interest in the harbor.

THE CITY OF GUATEMALA COLLISION.

In the United States District Court yesterday, before Judge Blatchford, the case of James Pouder, the owner of a schooner, against the steam-ship City of Guatemala, was tried. The suit was for damages to the schooner, arising out of a collision of the vessels in a fog. Mr. Robert Benedict, the counsel for the plaintiff, held that the steamer was going at too high a rate of speed under the circumstances, and was to blame for the collision. Mr. E. Pierrepont, for the defendant, claimed that the steamer was not making more than eight or nine knots an hour, which was not too fast. Judge Blatchford took the papers, and reserved his decision.

THE MODEL CITY MARSHAL.

A partial examination into the charges against Marshal Louis Leubuscher was heard before Mayor Havemeyer's private secretary yesterday. The affidavits against Leubuscher and his assistants, Walsh and Cuba, were fully published in THE TIMES of yesterday. Messrs. Luddeck & Kappmeir, the complainants were represented by Counselor Racey, of the firm of Dupré, Racey & Veitch. Several little girls employed by Messrs. Luddeck & Kappmeir testified to the indecent and drunken behavior of Leubuscher and his assistants. In order to keep them out of the way Leubuscher yesterday procured orders of arrest for Captain Kennedy and Officer Doran, of the Sixth Precinct, and Mr. C. C. Lewis, for false imprisonment. Capt. Kennedy and Officer Doran furnished bail, but Leubuscher refused $40,000 bail for Mr. Lewis and locked him up in Ludlow Street Jail. The examination will be continued on Tuesday next.

MARYLAND JOCKEY CLUB.

THIRD DAY OF THE FALL MEETING—THE WINNERS ARISTIDES, BALLANKEEL, GRINSTEAD, O'NEILL, AND TROUBLE.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 22.—This is the third day of the Fall meeting of the Maryland Jockey Club. The weather is favorable and the track in excellent condition.

The first race was for a purse of $400, one mile, for two-year olds, the winner of the Central Stakes to carry five pounds extra. The starters were McGrath's Aristides, Hunt Reynolds' Aniella, McDaniel's Betty Ward colt, and Bowie's Holbrook. In the pools sold previous to the start Aristides was favorite, with Aniella second choice. The race was won by Aristides, the Betty Ward colt second, and Aniella third. Time—1:44¾. At the start Holbrook jumped to the front, but before the first quarter had been run Aniella was leading by a length, the other three well together. On the second quarter Aristides moved up, and was even with the leader at the half-mile pole, McDaniel's colt two lengths in the rear, and Holbrook losing ground. The favorite ran well, and was a length ahead at the three-quarters. Increasing his lead up the homestretch, he came in winner by three lengths. The Betty Ward colt, which had passed Aniella on the last quarter, took second place, Aniella third, and Holbrook fourth, and close up.

The second race was a free handicap sweepstakes for all ages, of $25 each, if not declared out, with $500 added; the second horse to receive the stakes to the amount of $100; two miles and a half. Seven horses started, as follows: Lawrence & G. Lorillard's Shylock, 5 years, carrying 111 pounds, and Resolute, 4 years, 100 pounds; McDaniel's Harry Bassett, 6 years, 114 pounds, and Madge, 3 years, 94 pounds; Weldon's Kadi, 5 years, 105 pounds, Cottrill's Bannerette, 3 years, 90 pounds, and Jennings' Ballankeel, 3 years, 90 pounds. McDaniel's entries were favorites in the pools sold before the start, with Lawrence & Lorillard's entries second choice. The race was won by Ballankeel, Shylock second, Bannerette third, and Harry Bassett fourth. Time—4:31¾. This was the fastest two and a half miles' time on record, beating Helmbold's time at Monmouth by one and a half seconds. The start was effected at the half-mile pole, the horses getting off well together, with the exception of Shylock, who stumbled in getting under way. In passing under the string at the end of the half mile Bassett and Resolute were running neck and neck, the former under a strong pull. The rest of the field were bunched, with Shylock bringing up the rear. They went past the half-mile in about the same order. Passing the judges' stand, at the end of the mile and a half, Bassett was half a length in advance of Resolute, with the others three lengths behind in a bunch. At the first quarter of the last mile Bassett led Resolute two lengths. At the half-mile pole the favorite still led by a neck, with the others all together. Ballankeel now forged ahead, and on entering the homestretch was four lengths in advance, and passed under the string the winner of the race, Shylock second, four lengths in the rear, Bannerette third, Bassett fourth, Madge fifth, and Resolute and Kadi last.

The third race was for a compensation purse of $500; mile heats; winners of one race during the meeting, and horses that have not started during the meeting, to carry 5 pounds extra; winners of two races during the meeting, 7 pounds extra; horses beaten once during the meeting, allowed 3 pounds; twice, allowed 5 pounds. The starters were Puryear's Grinstead, 3 years, carrying 90 pounds; McDaniel's Josie B., 3 years, 87 pounds; Bannatyne's Stockwood, 6 years, 114 pounds; Cottrill's Planter, 3 years, 95 pounds; Donahue's Botany Bay, 3 years, 90 pounds; McGrath's Aaron Pennington, 3 years, 90 pounds, and Chamberlin's Survivor, 4 years, 112 pounds. In the first heat Planter went to the front on the start, and kept the lead up to the last quarter; but coming up the homestretch Grinstead collard him, and passed under the string half a length ahead, Planter second, Aaron Pennington third, Survivor fourth, Josie B. Fifth, Botany Bay sixth, and Stockwood seventh. Time—1:45½. Survivor, who had been favorite before the first heat, now sold second in the pools, Grinstead becoming favorite. In the second heat Grinstead took the lead at the start, but Stockwood challenged him at the quarter, and they ran almost neck and neck to the half mile, Grinstead having slightly the advantage of the lead, with the balance of the field close together, and but a short distance in the rear. Coming down the homestretch, Grinstead increased his lead and won the heat by about two lengths, thereby becoming winner of the race. Botany Bay was second, Josie B. third, Planter fourth, Stockwood fifth, Aaron Pennington sixth, and Survivor distanced. Time, 1:45½.

The fourth contest was a match race for $100 a side, between Capt. Moore's O'Neill and D. Desmond's Mollie Darling, the former being the favorite in the pools at $150 to $140. O'Neill jumped to the front when the flag fell, going under a pull, but before reaching the quarter the filly was on even terms with him. At the half mile, O'Neill was given his head, and moved to the front half a length, and in this position they entered the homestretch. Mollie received a plentiful application of the whip, but did not respond, and O'Neill was winner by four lengths. Time—1:46½.

The fifth and last race, a steeple-chase for post stakes, about two and a half miles, closed with eight subscribers, but there were only two starters, namely, Trouble, entered by J. D. Vaneyck, and Austrine, entered by Lawrence & G. Lorillard. Trouble took the lead at the start, and gradually increased the gap to about one-eighth of a mile, going under a strong pull. In taking the last hurdle below the grand stand, Trouble stumbled and threw his rider over his head. Austrine then passed him, and before Trouble's rider could remount was about fifty lengths ahead. After this Austrine bolted twice before taking the track, when Trouble again shot ahead and won the race in a canter. The race was very exciting. Time—6:34. Johnny Highland, the rider of Trouble, had his collar-bone broken and his head cut by the fall, but was not seriously hurt. Trouble was the favorite in the pools, five to one. The attendance to-day was only moderate.

POOL-SELLING IN BALTIMORE LAST NIGHT.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 22.—Pool-selling to-night at Barnum's Hotel, on to-morrow's races at Pimlico:

On the first race for three-years olds, over $5,000 were sold. The following is one pool:

Vandalite	$600	Christine	$30
Brigand	275	Hoaxer	26

SECOND RACE—HANDICAP STAKES.

Faladeen, 111 pounds	$200
Lottie Moone, 95 pounds	170
Kadi, 100 pounds	130
Straford, 95 pounds	60
Field	115

The Field embraces Stockwood, 104 pounds; Audobon, 93 pounds; Cariboo, 87 pounds; Rosebud, 87 pounds; Nelligan, 80 pounds; Paladin, 75 pounds; and Betty Clapham, 75 pounds.

THIRD RACE—FOUR-MILE HEATS.

Preakness	$310	Piccolo	$60
Silent Friend	140	Jack Frost	55
Bessie Lee	105	Whisper	40

ARRESTED FOR ARSON IN JERSEY CITY.

An unoccupied house at No. 155 Henderson street, Jersey City, was set on fire on Monday, but the flames were quickly extinguished. Wednesday fire was again discovered in the building, but it was put out before any considerable damage had been done. Inspector Murphy investigated the matter, and learned enough to convince him that both fires were of incendiary origin. George Morrow, a boy ten years old, was seen by a son of Chief Engineer Farrier climbing over the fence inclosing the premises just previous to the second fire. He had a bundle of rags in his hand at the time. Morrow was arrested and confessed his guilt. He said that a man answering the description of Owen Farley, the owner of the house, met him on the street and offered him twenty-five cents to set fire to the rags in the house. When the boy returned to the street for his money after he had executed his commission, he could not find the man. Farley was also arrested, but the boy failed to identify him. Both parties are held to await further developments. Inspector Murphy also arrested Frederick Smith, aged ten years, and Charles Lynch, aged sixteen, on suspicion of being implicated.

THE CASE OF COMMISSIONER JOHN I. DAVENPORT.

Yesterday morning Judge Woodruff was ready to hear the charges made by Mr. George W. Wingate against United States Commissioner John I. Davenport. Both parties were present, but there was no hearing, as a postponement was asked by Mr. Davenport on the ground that his counsel, Ex-Judge Porter, was absent. He said he had received a telegram from him, in which he stated he would be in New-York on Thursday next, and would be ready to go on with the case. After some argument the case was finally set down for Thursday next, when, Mr. Davenport said, he would be ready to proceed whether Judge Porter was present or not.

SOMETHING THAT CAN'T BE LAUGHED DOWN.

Mr. Herbert has brought a suit against Gen. Butler, in the Supreme Court of Kings County, for $10,000, due him for legal services in the suit of Mr. Lamar against the Government, for cotton taken from the plaintiff at the close of the war. The case was concluded last year in Mr. Lamar's favor, and Gen. Butler, who was secured as counsel by Mr. Herbert, received the entire sum of $25,000, which Mr. Lamar agreed to pay for legal services. It is charged in the complaint that Butler has since refused to give Mr. Herbert his share of the fee. The legal papers in the case were served upon Gen. Butler on Wednesday, at the Union League Club.

THE SURROGATE'S COURT.

A case in which Mrs. Rachel A. Mairs contests the will of her husband, Mr. Bendensen Mairs, was begun before Surrogate Hutchings yesterday. She claims that the will was not properly executed, and that the testator was of unsound mind when it was made. It was also stated that the will was made before the testator's marriage, and that the widow was not mentioned in it, by codicil or otherwise. The case was continued.

POSTSCRIPT.

TIMES OFFICE, OCT. 23, 3 O'CLOCK A. M.

FRANCE.

THE CORSICA ELECTIONS—M. MAGNE PENSIONED.

PARIS, Oct. 22.—Prince Charles Bonaparte has been elected President of the Council General of Corsica.

M. Magne, late Minister of Finance, has been granted a pension of 6,000 francs.

GERMANY.

VON ARNIM'S CIVIL SUIT REJECTED BY THE METROPOLITAN COURT OF BERLIN.

BERLIN, Oct. 22.—Count Von Arnim's civil suit has been rejected by the Metropolitan Court of this city, but referred to the Court of Second Instance.

A QUESTION IN THE REICHSTAG AS TO THE TREATMENT OF VON ARNIM.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—A special dispatch from Berlin to the *Daily News*, says the Ultramontane members of the Reichstag have resolved to question Prince Bismarck concerning his treatment of the Count Von Arnim.

ITALY.

GARIBALDI NOMINATED FOR PARLIAMENT IN ROME.

FLORENCE, Oct. 22.—Gen. Garibaldi has accepted the nomination as candidate for Parliament from Rome, stipulating that he is to attend the Chamber only when he thinks his presence necessary.

SPAIN.

ROBBERY OF THE GERMAN MINISTER TO PORTUGAL BY SPANISH BANDITS.

LONDON, Oct. 23—5:30 A. M.—A railway train bearing the Count Von Brandenburg, Minister of Germany at Lisbon, who was on his way home was stopped by brigands yesterday near Ciudad Real, in Spain, and the Minister was robbed of $400 in cash, his watch, and all the valuables he had on his person.

THE INDIANS.

A KIOWA CAMP CAPTURED BY GEN. MILES.

NEAR CAMP SUPPLY, INDIAN TERRITORY, Oct. 19, via FORT DODGE, Kansas, Oct. 22.—Capt. Chaffee, Sixth Cavalry, on the morning of the 17th, when twenty-five miles east of Sergt. Major's Creek, and five miles north of Wichita, Indian Territory, captured the entire camp outfit of the Kiowa Indians, their lodges, blankets, ponies, cooking utensils, &c. The Kiowas fled in all directions toward the Chyene Agency. It proves to be Red Otter's band. The troops are over the Canadian in hot pursuit.

A VICTIM OF THE RUNNING WATER FIGHT—THE BLACK HILLS.

SIOUX CITY, Oct. 22.—James Baden, reported mortally wounded in the recent fight with the Indians in the Running Water affair, was brought into Fort Randall to-day and is in a fair way of recovery.

Various rumors reach here of parties supposed to be en route to the Black Hills coming in contact with Indians, but can be traced to no reliable source.

Bishop Hare, Missionary Bishop to the various Indian tribes located on the Missouri River above here, is prominently mentioned by his friends as the new Bishop of the Diocese of Iowa.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

To-day and to-morrow are the last days on which voters can register. It should be borne in mind that no citizen can vote who has neglected to register. The Democrats are, as usual, turning out in force. Let our Republican friends see to it that they do not omit to perform their plain duty in this matter. Register to-day.

The *City Record* Commission met yesterday in Mayor Havemeyer's office, and approved of bills for advertising, amounting to $123 60.

The anniversary exercises of the "Helping Hand," Jeremiah McAuley, Superintendent, will be held at No. 316 Water street, on the evening of Friday, the 23d inst.

John Riley, aged thirty-five, of No. 94 Charlton street, attempted to commit suicide yesterday by stabbing himself in the left side with a sheath-knife while in a state of intoxication.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, John O'Toole, indicted for murder in the first degree, and John O'Halloran, Joseph Kiernan, and Peter Von Twisten, indicted for manslaughter, were arraigned and pleaded not guilty.

William McGill, who some time since stole $153 from his employer, John T. Reeves, of No. 122 West Twelfth street, and who was recently arrested in Chicago, was yesterday held in $2,000 bail to answer by Justice Kasmire at the Tombs.

The graduates and undergraduates of the College of the City of New-York completed the organization of a boating association last evening to enter the next college regatta. A constitution was adopted, and the following gentlemen were elected officers: P. J. DePeyster, President; Col. A. P. Ketchum, Vice President; Henry Thornell, Treasurer; J. V. Olcott, Assistant Treasurer; George N. Messiter and W. B. Atterbury, Secretaries; Messrs. Tremaine, Wheeler, Jelliffes, Woodruff, Claflin, and Babcock, Trustees.

BROOKLYN.

All the available recruits of the receiving ship at the Brooklyn Navy-yard will be sent to San Francisco this week.

The Ladies' Aid Society yesterday elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, Mrs. Secor: Vice President, Mrs. J. H. Broad; Secretary, Mrs. Bendall; Treasurer, Mrs. A. McDonald.

NEW-JERSEY.

But two names have so far been entered on the books in the Hoboken City Hall in protest against the erection of the proposed reservoir for North Hudson County.

It was reported in Jersey City last evening that Alexander D. Hamilton, the defaulting City Treasurer, had surrendered himself and was on his way to Jersey City. The Jersey City Police deny all knowledge of it.

The will of Charles Clifton, the wealthy old man who died suddenly in his rooms in West Hoboken some time ago, was yesterday presented for probate to Surrogate McCague, of Hudson County. The largest part of the estate is bequeathed to Owens College, in the City of Manchester, England.

Racing at the Gentlemen's Driving Park, Paterson, was resumed yesterday afternoon. The attendance was large, and considerable interest was manifested. There were two races, the prize money in the first being $700 for horses that had never beaten 2:40, and in the second $900 for horses that had never beaten 2:29.

[Advertisement.]

THE ELECTION HAT.—Those who propose to bet hats on the result of the coming election should be particular in naming KNOX'S. That would furnish the winner with the handsomest hat obtainable, and the loser the gratification of doing his duty like a man. Buy your hat at KNOX'S, No. 212 Broadway, or in Fifth Avenue Hotel.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Oct. 22.—Cattle—Receipts 2,400 head; market continues dull; prices weak and tending downward: City Butchers, $2@$3 50; Texans, $2 25@$2 75; Stockers, $2 75@$3 37½; shipments, 300 head. Hogs firmer and fairly active; 5c.@10c. higher for upper grades; poor to extra, $5@$6 40; receipts, 14,000 head; sales, 12,000 head. Sheep steady and fairly active; common to extra, $3@$4 87½; receipts, 1,400 head.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 22.—Cattle, ¼c. lower; very best, 5c.@6¼c.; first quality, 4c.@5c.; medium or good fair quality, 3½c.@4c.; ordinary thin Steers, Oxen, and Cows, 2½c.@3¼c.; receipts, 7,423; sales, 3,708. Hogs closed with a downward tendency, at 8c.@9½c., with few sales at the latter figure, receipts, 6,699, demand moderate, with a full supply. Sheep very slow; prices barely sustained, at 4c.@5¼c.; Lambs, $2@$4 ⅌ head; receipts, 4,740.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship General Barnes, for Savannah.—E. B. Lovrin, wife, and two children, Miss S. Hart, Miss M. Hart, A. S. Hartridge, George E. Schnabell and wife, Miss B. Hart, Mrs. E. Lawrence, Miss Laraney, Mrs. Hyde and infant, Lewis McCartridge, H. E. Sisson and wife, Dr. J. G. Thomas, George E. Tybring, Dodge Hayward, C. Dunn, Mrs. Hartridge, Miss Hartridge, two children of Mrs. Gibbs, Henry Morrison and wife, C. M. Bacon, James Farley, Mark Anthony, William Coughlin, Charles Hawley, J. J. Carter, E. O'Harrah, Robert Smack, Mrs. R. Smack, Mrs. G. E. Connor, C. Tolson and wife, Edwin D. Newton, David Mark, Owen Thomas, Edward McCrudden, August Thuling, Stephen Halloran, James Ryan, G. McGettigan, P. O'Harrah, Edward McAdams, Francis McAdams, T. McGuire, Bridget McGoldrick, S. Armstrong, D. Ely and son, H. Cunay, D. Cunay, P. Galispie, John Galispie, John Wright.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Ville de Paris, from Havre.—Mme. Plame, Miss Alker, Mr. Bermudes, Mr. and Miss Arnauld, J. G. Torrilhon, Mr. Nougaret, D. B. Blanchard, Miss Bernheim, Mr. Lecompte, C. J. Bobet, A. Dupasquier, Miss Lefratre, A. Tomas, son and servant, Mr. Borda, Mr. Origet, Mrs. Bailey Blanchard, two daughters and servant, L. Dubois, Mr. Kayne, son, and servant, W. T. Grimmel, E. Ubs, Mrs. Hilliard, A. Lambert, J. Hall, Mr. Ramel, Mr. Boissonneau, Mr. Canonoye, Mr. Gadilke, Mr. Walkinbur, Mr. Chelli, Mr. Meric, Mrs. Toni, Mrs. Verskin, Mr. and Mrs. De Jolly and 2 children, Mrs. and Miss Lidgier, Mr. and Mrs. Feitlinger, Mr. and Mrs. Douval, Mrs. Montanat, Mrs. Bourgeois, Mr. and Mrs. Repetto, Miss Barek, Miss A. De Young, Miss Dumoulin, Mrs. Labarie and servant, M. Ribeyrow, Mr. De Greef, Mr. Laurent, Mr. Dardignac, Mr. Miral, Mr. Lommet, Mr. Giammona, Mr. Giovannini, Mr. Tilleux, Mr. Rivandon, Mr. Maht, Mr. De Parri, Mr. and Miss De Stickel, Mr. and Mrs. Dawn, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas and two children, Mrs. Larmier, Mrs. McHenry, Mrs. Nolle, Condray De Laurial, J. Carbonnetti, V. Lassinari, M. Becker, Mr. and Mrs. Mahoudeau, Mr. Grangnard, Miss Lemoine, Mr. Vuillot, Mr. Monier, L. Bollack, Mr. Lesix, Miss Remuson, Mr. and Mrs. Dreyfus, son and daughter, H. Johnsaint, Mrs. S. Helene, Miss Didelot, Mr. Maire and two children, Mr. Egnillon, Mr. Valesy, Mr. Remuzon, Mr. Blanchat, Mr. Vallie, Mr. Gallon, Mr. Bardon, Mr. Frachon, Miss A. Esnout, Mr. Dumond, Mr. Durand, Miss S. May, J. Lippmann, F. Weil, C. Roth, F. Leclerc, V. Pianray, Mr. and Mrs. Burthy, Mr. and Mrs. Maire, Mr. Corre-Alaire, C. Fontaine, Mrs. and Miss Selfslaghs, Mrs. J. Laborde, Miss V. Testa, Mr. and Mrs. V. Caron, three children, and servant, Mrs. Magin, Mr. Denuys, Miss Predegan, Mr. Sassen, Mr. Garnier, Mr. Spaugenberg, Mr. Poitevan, Mr. and Mrs. Rocque, Mr. Buffet, Mrs. Bruni, Mr. Dorgeval, Mrs. Bourlon, Miss Gigod, Mr. Steppacker and two servants, Mr. Mirandot, Miss Malbranque, Gilbert Thirade, Mr. Potter, N. J. Caron.

In steam-ship Frisia, from Hamburg.—Aug. Blume, Prof. J. D. Whitney & wife, F. F. Ayer, Dr. E. Pape, Mrs. Henry Frank, Sara Reno, with three children and servant, Marie Von Heimburg, Marie Damrosch, Juan Borangar, Charlotte Wix, Henry Wix, Dr. Rudolf Lange, J. Levy, G. T. Schumann and wife, Christian Schreitmuller, Sigismund Von Graeve, Adolph Roller, and others in second cabin and steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....6:20 | Sun sets.....5:09 | Moon sets..4:02

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..5:40 | Gov. Island..6:29 | Hell Gate...7:51

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......THURSDAY, Oct. 22.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Zodiac, Chapin, Fernandina and Port Royal, H. Gelpcke; General Barnes, Cheesman, Savannah, W. R. Garrison; Manhattan, Woodhull, Charleston, S. C., J. W. Quintard & Co., Fanita, Howe, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Neptune, Berry, Boston, H. F. Dimock; Cimbria, (Ger.,) Brandt, Hamburg, Kunhardt & Co.; City of Havana, Phillips, Havana, Cuba, F. Alexandre & Son; Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Ann Eliza, Richards, Philadelphia, J. Hand; Eleanora, Johnson, Portland, J. F. Ames.

Ship Pactolus, Tobey, San Francisco, Sutton & Co.

Barks Catharina, (Ger.,) Loose, Port Chalmers, R. W. Cameron & Co; Truro, (Br.,) Burris, London, E., J. F. Whitney & Co.

Brig Jeremiah, Ford Cardenas, J. E. Ward & Co.

Schrs. Pride of the East, Lord, Vera Cruz and Tuxpan, B. F. Whitney & Co.; Evadney, (Br.,) McKean, St. Johns, N. F., Hatton, Watson & Co.; Harvey, (Br.,) Bishop, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Son; O. V. Drisko, Drisko, Georgetown, Demerara, Leaycraft & Co.; A. W. Collins, Key West and Pensacola, Benner & Pinckney; Ada G. Shortland, Doane, Savannah, Bentley, Gildersleeve & Co.; Mark Pendleton, Pendleton, Jacksonville, H. W. Loud & Co.; Matilda M., (Br.,) Merriam, Halifax, N. S., D. R. De Wolf & Co.; Fraser, Bunker, Maracaibo, Peniston & Co.; Daring, Pepperell, Funchal, Madeira, George F. Bulley.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Frisia, (Ger.,) Meier, Hamburg, Oct. 7 and Havre 10th, with mdse. and 111 cabin and 466 steerage passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Experienced westerly winds and high sea the entire passage. Oct. 11, lat. 49 36, lon. 9 26, passed a White Star steamer bound E., with loss of foretopmast; 13th, lat. 49 26, lon. 24 28, passed a Bremen steamer bound E.; same day, lat. 49 22, lon. 26 02, passed an Eagle steamer bound E.; 19th, lat. 43 11, lon. 59 44, passed a White Star steamer bound E.; 21st, lat. 40 30, lon. 69 10, passed an Eagle steamer bound E.

Steam-ship Morro Castle, Morton, Havana Oct. 17, with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co. Oct. 21, 170 miles S. from Sandy Hook, passed steam-ship Columbus, hence for Havana.

Steam-ship Ville de Paris (Fr.,) Danre, Havre Oct. 9, and Brest 10th, with mdse. and 200 passengers to George Mackenzie. Has had strong westerly gales the entire passage.

Steam-ship City of Dallas, Hines, New-Orleans Oct. 14, and the Bar 15th, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co. Oct. 21, lat. 37, lon. 74 50, passed steam-ship Columbus hence for Havana.

Steam-ship England, (Br.,) Thompson, Liverpool Oct. 7 and Queenstown 8th, with mdse. and passengers to F. W. J. Hurst.

Steam-ship Old Dominion, Walker, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Chesapeake, Bragg, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Steam-ship Albemarle, Kelly, Lewes, with mdse. to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Brig Friedrich, (Ger.,) Buckmann, Aux Cayes and San Domingo 35 ds., with sugar and logwood to order—vessel to C. Tobias & Co. Has been 10 ds. N. of Hatteras, with northerly gales.

Schr. A. K. Eaton, Stanley, Cedar Keys 17 ds., with cedar to Isaac Eppinger—vessel to master.

Schr. Osborn Curtis, Curtis, Virginia.

Schr. W. G. Bartlett, Bartlett, Providence.

Schr. E. T. Smith, Baker, Providence.

Schr. John Crockford, Hart, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Ruth Robinson, Robinson, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Leontine, Clarkson, Fall River.

Schr. Hunter Green, Dighton.

Schr. Panthea, Johnson, Somerset.

Schr. S. A. Falconer, Wilson, Somerset.

Schr. Oliver Scofield, Disosway, New-Haven, for Baltimore.

Schr. Escort, Hawkins, Bridgeport.

WIND—Sundown light, S.; thick fog off shore.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Cambria, for Hamburg; City of Havana, for Havana; General Barnes, for Savannah; Manhattan, for Charleston; Isaac Bell, for Richmond; City of Tokio, on trial trip; barks Truro, for London; Emily Bares, for Bermuda; brigs Annie Vail, for Barbados; Peter Roberts, for Halifax; schr. J. J. Harris, for Cape Hayti.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 22.—Arr. steamers Octorara and Wm Woodward, from New-York; Richard Willing, from Philadelphia; schrs. Charlie Miller and Jennie M. Vanderworth, from New-York; American Eagle, from Norfolk.

Cld. steamships Ashland, for Havana and New-Orleans; Wm. H. Crane, for Boston; Martha Stevens, for New-York; Henry L. Gaw, for Philadelphia; schrs. Charles H. Lawrence and Peter H. Crowell, for Boston.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Oct. 21.—Arr. United States revenue steamer Levi Woodbury, cruising; schrs. Benjamin Young, (Br.,) St. Marc, Hayti, 25 ds., for Boston; William B. Thomas, E. H. Atwood, and George Nevinger, Philadelphia, for Boston; Exeter, Rondout, for do.; T. M. Duffield, Raritan River, for do.; Philadelphia, Savannah 9 ds., for Bath, two of crew sick and stopped to land them; Sallie B., Philadelphia, for Portsmouth; Helen G. King, Baltimore, for do.; Nathan Clifford, Rondout, for Bangor; Ethan Allen, Philadelphia, for Portland; Carrol, New-Bedford, for Machias; Ivy Bell, do., for Bristol, Me.; L. T. Merrow and Only Son, Bath, for New-York; Susan Sloson, Booth Bay, for Baltimore; Mothe A. Hand and Oriole, Boston, for Philadelphia; Georgiana, Bangor, for Pawtucket; Addie Jordan, Kennebec River, for Washington, D. C.; Victory, Salem, for Port Johnson.

Sld., all before reported except United States steamer Levi Woodbury; schrs. T. J. Trafton, repairing; Ivy Bell, Susan Stetson, Only Son, Benjamin Young, (Br.) Carrol. L. T. Merrow, Victory, E. M. Duffield, W. B. Thomas, E. H. Atwood, Philadelphia, Helen G. King, Nathan Clifford, Georgianna, Ethan Allen, Sallie B., and George Nevenger.

Wind from W. to N. E., moderate.

BOSTON, Mass, Oct. 22.—Arr. bark Edward Kidder, (new,) Park, from Newburyport; schrs. Harriet S. Brooks, Love, from Philadelphia; Bill Stowe, Manson, from Baltimore.

Below, coming up, schr. Twenty-one, Friends, from Philadelphia.

Cld. ship Alert, (new, of Boston,) Littlefield, from Rio Janeiro; barks Sarah, Atkins, from Valparaiso; Eliza White, Wotten, from Aspinwall; Roving Sailor, Bryant, from Inagua; brigs L. M. Merrill, Dockendorf, from Savannah; E. H. Williams, Tucker, from Portland; schrs. Carrie Heyer, Poland, from Savannah; Cora, Nickerson, from Georgetown, D. C.; Steamers Marathon, (Br.,) Garratt, from Liverpool; Rattlesnake, Artis, from Philadelphia; Glaucus, Bearse, from New-York; ship Cromwell, Ricoardson, from Manila; Bark Olive, Clark, from Singapore; schr. Wm. Walton, Bourne, from Philadelphia; United States steam-frigate Plymouth, Russell, from Portsmouth, N. H.

Sld. steamer Oriental and brig Azalea.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 22.—Arr. ship Missouri, from Savannah; steamer Flag, from Boston; schr. Annie Freeman, from Baracoa. Off the port, bark Maud Helen, from Belfast, Ireland.

Sld. steamers Champion, for New-York; Falcon, for Baltimore; bark Jenny, for London; schr. M. H. Hand, for Baltimore; schr. E. B. Endicott, for a Southern port.

Cld. bark Beltiste, for Liverpool.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Oct. 22.—Passed in for Baltimore—Brig Bogota, from New-York; brig Eva, from Windsor; brig Concord, from Matanzas; schr. Peerless, from Porto Rico.

Passed out—Bark Talisman, for Rio; bark Palestine, for Caibarien; bark Impa, for Antwerp; bark Prince Oscar, for Belfast; bark Delphine, for Cork; barkentine J. J. Marsh, for Boston.

LEWES, Del., Oct. 22.—A heavy fog prevails. Nothing is to be seen off shore.

Steamer Abbottsford, from Liverpool, passed in at 4 o'clock P. M.

The steam-tug America has passed in with an unknown bark in tow.

A steam-tug with the hull of a new schooner, (name unknown,) a brig, and a few schooners, are in the harbor.

NEWTON, Md., Oct. 22.—A dispatch from Sugua La Grande announces the safe arrival at that port of Capt. Reed, of brig Mary H. Virden, which cld. from there on the 24th ult. for Havana, but was wrecked on Anguilla Island. No further particulars have been received. Her cargo consisted of bone-black, coal, cooperage, bacon, &c., and was valued at $17,311.

NEW-CASTLE, Del., Oct. 22.—Passed up, bark Amity, from Antwerp; steamers North Point, from Norfolk; Virginia, from Charleston; schr. Elizabeth Edwards, from Fall River.

Passed down, brig Anna D. Torrey, for Portland.

A dense fog prevails.

The schr. John H. Dewolf, for Geneva, anchored off here last night, and still remains.

The steamer Reading, from Boston, passed up at 5:25 P. M.

The steamer Leopard, for Newburyport, and schrs. A. P. Norvell, for Boston, M. H. Read, for New-Bedford, and Robert S. Graham, for Providence, passed down this afternoon.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 22.—Arr at the Passes, ships Norrnd, from Damariscotta, Me.; Robert Dixon, from Liverpool; Saranack, for orders; schr. Wm. M. Jones, from New-York.

Arr. for Galveston, ship Clara Killam, from Bristol.

Sld., steamers Wilmington and City of Galveston.

The tow-boat Phillips this morning towed in the abandoned water-logged brig Uncle Sam.

NORFOLK, Va., Oct. 22.—Arr. bark Nancy Bryson, from Liverpool, with salt, and cotton ties.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 22.—Cld. steam-ship Juniata, for New-Orleans; schrs. E. Nickerson, Boston; C. E. Dickerson, Florida.

Arr. steam-ship Reading, Boston; schrs. Gertie, Bentley, Charleston; Florence Nowell, Polly ..., C. P. Sinnickson, White-house; Commodore Dayton.

PORT ROYAL, S. C., Oct. 22.—Arr. ... steam-ship Vicksburg, Rudolf, from Fernandina; ... day, bark Wayfarer, Thurber, from Sydney, Cape Breton.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—Sld. for the United States, Lucille, James R. Boyd, Hase, and Kings County.

Arr. out on the 20th inst., Frisk, Thomas C. Seed, and Christel.

Arr. out on the 21st inst., Silo, Johanne, Valentine, and Armonia.

Arr. out on the 22d inst., Yosemite, Arminta, Mary Wiggins, Bennie J. Carleton.

The National Line steam-ship Canada, Capt. Sumner, from New-York Oct. 9, has arr. here.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 22.—The National line steam-ship The Queen, Capt. Bragg, from New-York Oct. 10, arr. here to-day.

SOUTHAMPTON, Oct. 22.—The North German Lloyd steam-ship Hermann, Capt. Meyer, from New-York Oct. 10, for Bremen, arr. here to-day.

SILVER BRIDAL GIFTS.

RICH BRIDAL GIFTS.—TESTIMONIAL PIECES.—FAMILY SILVER.—FORKS AND SPOONS.—SERVICES FOR TEA, DINNER, LUNCH, &c., &c., OF STERLING PURITY ONLY.

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MOST DESIRABLE SUBSTITUTE FOR LINOLEUM, KAMPTULICON, &c., FOR BANKS, OFFICES, HALLS, RESTAURANTS, &c.

It is warm, noiseless, and clean, not liable to crack or break, and has been proved far superior in every way to any similar article now in use.

It is made in plain and figured patterns, and can be tastefully laid with appropriate borders.

NOS. 649, 651, 655 BROADWAY.

DRESS TRIMMINGS,

Passementerie, Fringes, Worsted Fringes, &c., made to order.

EDWARD A. MORRISON,

No. 893 Broadway, between 19th and 20th sts.

BONNETS AND ROUND

HATS, imported and of our own make, at reasonable prices.

EDWARD A. MORRISON,

No. 893 Broadway, between 19th and 20th sts.

Tablier and Cuirass,

From $35 to $90.

EDWARD A. MORRISON,

No. 893 Broadway, and No. 13 East 19th st.

FURNITURE.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,

NOS. 657 AND 659 BROADWAY,

Beg to announce that having, during the past Summer, taken advantage of the depressed state of trade to manufacture an IMMENSE STOCK of ELEGANT GOODS at UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES, they have now on exhibition the

MOST SUPERB ASSORTMENT OF NEW DESIGNS

to be found in the City, and which they are offering at figures to conform to the above.

Parties desiring any kind of Furniture will find it to their interest to look at our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

All Work Guaranteed.

KNABE

GRAND, SQUARE & UPRIGHT PIANOS.

NEW-YORK HOUSE, NO. 112 5TH AV.

WM. KNABE & CO., Baltimore and New-York.

GOOD NIGHT SHIRTS

$1.50 each by mail or express. Don't go to bed without ...

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—OCT. 22.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

500 Western Un.....s3.	79⅞	20 N. J. Cen.....	104⅛
100 do.....s3.	79⅝	1700 Lake Shore.....	80¼
100 do.....b3.	79⅝	4700 do.....	80⅜
700 do.....	79⅞	500 do.....	80⅝
300 Pacific Mail....c.	46⅝	10 do.....	80
100 do.....c.	46⅝	700 do.....b3.	80⅜
100 do.....s3.	46⅝	700 do.....	80⅜
1200 do.....	46⅝	1300 do.....b3.	80⅜
200 North-west.....s3.	37¼	1000 do.....s3.	80⅜
100 do.....b.	37¼	400 do.....b3.	80⅝
100 N. Y. C. & Hud....	101	600 do.....	80⅝
200 do.....	100⅞	700 St. Paul.....s3.	92½
300 do.....	100⅝	100 St. Paul Pref.....s3.	50¼
80 do.....	100⅝	1300 Ohio & Miss....	28¼
50 Pittsburg.....	87¼	100 do.....	28¼
200 Toledo & Wab....	30⅝	600 do.....	28⅝
400 do.....	30¼	1200 Union Pacific....	34¼
200 do.....s3.	30¼	600 do.....	34⅜
200 do.....b3.	30¼	300 do.....s3.	34¼
300 do.....s3.	30⅜	600 do.....b3.	34⅜
100 do.....s3.	30⅜	100 do.....	34⅜
1200 do.....	30⅜	100 do.....s3.	34⅜
500 Erie Railway.....	30	100 Rock Island.....	98
100 do.....	30¼	do.....c.	97⅝
300 do.....	30¼	200 do.....	98
100 do.....b3.	30⅜	300 C., C. & I. C.....	9¼
100 do.....s3.	30¼	200 do.....c.	9¼
200 do.....	30¼	100 do.....	9
100 do.....s3.	30⅜	100 do.....	9¼
700 do.....	30	100 do.....	9¼

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$500 U. S. 6s, '81,		$1,000 U. S. 5-20 R.,	
R.....	12.118	'67.....	12.117⅜
1,000 U. S. 5-20R.'67	12.110	1,500 U. S. 5-20 C.,	
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C.,		'67.....	12.117⅜
'67.....	12.113¼	500 U. S. 5s, 10-40	
500 U. S. 5-20 C.,		C.....	112
'65.....	12.117⅜	20,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40	
6,000 U. S. 5-20 C.,		R.....b. c.	112
'67.....	117⅜		

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$1,000 Brook. 6s.W.L. '98		26 Amer. Ex.....b. c.	91
1,000 Mo. 6s. F.b.'94.93¼		5 Illinois Cen...b. c.	92
1,000 R. C. & N. 1st. 59		20 C. & P. Q.b. c. c.	87
2,000 Clev. Col. Cin. & Ind. 1st, '77.....	90	100 Ch. & N. W....b. c.	37¼
4,000 N. J. Cen. 1st. 104		100 do.....s3.	37
2,000 Chic. & N. W. con. c. gold b. 81		200 do.....	37⅜
1,000 Erie 2d.....	89½	100 do.....	37⅜
1,000 D. M. & T. 1st. 99		100 do.....	37¼
4,000 C. Pac. Gold bs.	92⅜	100 do.....	37⅜
1,000 Union Pac. 1st	88⅜	400 do.....s3.	37⅜
2,000 do.....b. c.	88½	100 do.....b3.	37⅜
5,000 U. P. L. G. b. c.	88	100 do.....	37⅜
1,000 Tol. & W. 2d..	71	200 do.....b3.	37⅜
2,000 do.....	71⅛	35 N. J. Cen.....s3.	104
1,000 T. & W. C. C.	87	do.....b. c.	104⅛
3,000 do.....	88	83 do.....	104¼
1,000 C., C. & I. C. 1st.	70⅛	300 Ch. & Rk. I. & P. c.	97
2,000 G. West. 2d....	70⅜	500 do.....	98⅛
1,000 P. C. & St. L.	93	do.....b3.	98¼
5 Amer. Ex. Bank..	114¼	100 B., H. & E. b. c.	29
5 Fourth Nat. Bank.	97	400 do.....s3.	29⅛
5 Ninth Nat. Bank.	100	130 Mor. & Es.....b3.	98
30 Bank of N. Y.....	125	20 do.....b. c.	98
20 Bank of Com.....	117	125 do.....	98
30 Merch. Bank.....	120	500 U. Pac...b. c. b3.	34¼
29 Del. & H. Can.b. c.	116	500 do.....s3.	34⅛
100 Mil. Con. Co.b. c.	18	600 do.....	34⅛
20 do.....	17⅞	300 do.....s3.	34¼
100 Mich. Cen.....b. c.	73½	100 do.....	34⅛
100 do.....	73⅜	400 do.....	34⅜
400 W. U. Tel.....b. c.	79⅛	1000 do.....b3.	34⅜
100 do.....s3.	79⅛	1000 do.....	34⅜
200 do.....	79⅜	500 do.....	34⅜
300 do.....	79⅝	1000 do.....	34⅜
25 do.....	80	100 do.....s3.	34⅜
100 do.....s3.	79⅝	100 do.....s10.	34⅜
100 do.....	79⅞	500 do.....	34⅜
100 do.....b3.	79⅜	300 do.....	34⅜
200 do.....	79⅝	500 do.....	34⅜
1200 do.....	79⅞	500 do.....	34⅜
300 Pac. Mail.b. c. s3.	46⅜	700 do.....	34⅜
500 do.....	46⅝	1400 do.....b3.	34⅜
500 do.....	46⅜	40 P. & F. W. C. G. b.	92¼
100 do.....	46⅝	200 O. & Miss. b. c. s3.	28⅜
300 do.....b3.	46⅝	100 do.....b3.	28⅜
100 do.....	46⅜	100 do.....	28⅜
74 do.....	100⅞	200 do.....	28⅜
200 do.....s3.	100⅜	600 do.....b3.	28⅜
200 do.....	100⅞	200 do.....	28⅜
200 do.....b3.	101	1300 do.....	28⅜
100 Chic., Mil. & St. Paul....b. c. s3.	32⅜	100 do.....b3.	28⅜
100 Chic., M. & St. P. Pref.....b. c.	50½	100 T., W. & W....b. c.	30
100 do.....	50⅝	300 do.....	29⅞
100 Erie Railway.b. c.	30	200 do.....	29⅝
400 do.....	29⅞	200 do.....	29⅜
400 do.....b3.	30	400 do.....	29⅜
400 do.....s3.	29⅞	300 do.....	29⅜
300 do.....s3.	29⅜	200 do.....	29⅜
500 do.....	29⅞	100 do.....	29⅜
300 do.....	30	200 do.....s3.	29⅜
1000 do.....s5.	30⅛	400 do.....	29⅜
1000 L. S. & M. S. b. c. s3.	30⅛	100 Chi. & Alon...b. c.	98½
400 do.....	30⅛	200 do.....	98¾
1300 do.....s5.	30⅝	100 Alt. & T. H...b. c.	24
500 do.....b3.	30⅛	100 H. & St. Jo...b. c.	24½
500 do.....s3.	30⅛	200 do.....	24¾
300 do.....	30⅜	100 do.....	24¾
500 do.....b3.	30⅜	300 do.....	30
300 do.....	30⅝	14 Del., L. & W....b. c.	107¼
1300 do.....b3.	30⅝	100 do.....	107⅜
800 do.....	30⅝	100 do.....	107⅜
700 do.....	30⅝	100 do.....	107⅜
700 do.....b3.	30⅝	60 do.....	107⅜
800 do.....s3.	30⅝	100 C., C. & I. C....b.	9¼
1000 do.....s3.	30⅝	400 do.....s15.	9
1000 do.....s3.	30⅝	400 do.....s3.	9⅛
600 do.....b3.	30⅝	400 do.....s60.	8¾

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

200 Western Un.....s3.	79⅞	600 Union Pacific.s3.	34⅜
100 do.....b3.	79⅞	500 do.....	34⅜
50 do.....	79⅜	100 do.....c.	34⅜
500 Pacific Mail.....	46⅝	100 do.....	34⅜
200 N. Y. C. & H.s3.	100⅞	100 do.....s3.	34⅜
800 do.....b3.	101	500 do.....s3.	34⅜
900 do.....	101	500 do.....	34⅜
100 Rock Island.....s3.	98	100 do.....	34⅜
200 do.....	98	300 Erie Railway.....s3.	29⅜
2300 Lake Shore.....	80⅜	50 Panama.....	113¼
1600 do.....	80⅝	100 C., C. & I. C.....s3.	9¼
100 do.....b3.	80⅝	500 do.....	9⅜
1200 do.....	80⅝	200 do.....s3.	9⅜
700 do.....b3.	80⅝	100 do.....b3.	9⅜
800 do.....s3.	80⅜	200 St. Paul.....	32⅜
2000 do.....s3.	80⅜	300 Ohio & Miss....b3.	28⅜
800 Tol. & Wab.....	30⅛	200 do.....	28⅜
400 do.....	29⅞	400 do.....	28⅜
200 do.....b3.	30	100 do.....b3.	28⅛
200 do.....	29⅞		

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, R.,		$18,500 U. S. 5-20 R.,	
'81.....	12.117⅜	'67.....	117⅜
25,000 U.S.6s.C.'81.118⅛		50,000 U. S. 10-40 R.	117⅜
5,500 5-20 R., '65,		75,000 do.....b. c.	117⅛
b. c.....	113⅛	1,500 U. S. 10-40 C.	117⅛
7,000 U. S. 5-20 C.,		20,000 U.S.5s,R.'81.117¼	
'65, R.....b.	116⅞	1,000 do.....b. c.	111⅝
40,000 U. S. 5-20 R.,			
'67.....	117⅜		

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$5,000 Mo. 6s, L. Ba..	94⅜	100 Panama.....b. c.	113
1,000 Erie 4th...b. c.	96⅜	75 Cl. & Pitts. Guar.	87¼
1,000 Un. Pac. 1st....	88⅜	100 C. & N. W....b. c.	37
1,000 do.....	88½	200 do.....	37⅜
10,000 do.....b. c.	88⅝	200 do.....	37⅜
15,000 do.....b3.	88½	150 do.....	37⅜
25,000 L. S. Con. 2d,		100 Un. Pac...b. c. b3.	34⅜
C.....b. c.	93	400 do.....	34⅜
1,000 Ohio & M. con.		500 do.....s3.	34⅛
Ss.....b. c.	92¼	500 do.....	34⅛
1,000 Ohio & M. 2d..	75⅞	100 do.....	34⅛
2,000 Ches. & Ohio 1st., c. on. 48		200 do.....	34⅛
6,000 N. Y. C. 6s,		1500 do.....	34⅛
'87.....b. c.	98	100 Ill. Cen.....b. c.	91⅞
6,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s, R.....b. c.	110⅛	100 N. J. Cen.....b. c.	104⅛
40,000 N. Y. C. 1st., C.	109⅜	500 T., W. & W.b. c.	29⅜
6,000 N. J. C. 1st, R.	107⅜	100 do.....	29⅜
4,000 N. J. Cen. Con.	104	10 Del., L. & W.b. c.	107⅛
5,000 Mich. Cen. 7s.	102½	200 do.....	32⅜
200 Con. Coal Md....	45	100 do.....	32⅝
300 Mar. L. & M. g'b'r. c.	6	100 C., M. & St. P. Pf.	
100 do. Ex.....b. c.	6	50 do.....	51
23 Am. Ex.....b. c. s3.	91	100 B., H. & E.....b. c.	¾
500 W. U. Tel..b. c. b3.	79⅞	700 do.....s3.	¾
1000 do.....b. c.	79⅝	700 do.....	¾
200 Pac. M. S. & S. Co....	46⅜	500 Ohio & M. Miss. b. c.	28⅜
300 do.....	46⅜	800 do.....	28⅜
22 N. Y. C. & H. R.b. c.	101	100 do.....	28⅝
200 Erie.....b. c. b3.	29⅛	1500 do.....b3.	28⅝
300 do.....	29⅜	300 do.....	28⅝
300 do.....	29⅝	400 do.....	28⅝
1000 do.....	29⅞	100 Chi. & Alon...b. c.	98¼
100 do.....b3.	29⅞	100 Alt. & T. H...b. c.	24
1000 L. S. & M. S. b. c. b3.	30⅛	100 H. & St. Jo...b. c.	24½
800 do.....	30⅛	100 do.....	24¾
200 do.....	30⅛	100 do.....	24¾
500 do.....	30⅛	300 do.....	30
300 do.....	30⅝	14 Del., L. & W.b. c.	107¼
1500 do.....b3.	30⅝	100 do.....	107⅜
800 do.....	30⅝	100 do.....	107⅜
700 do.....	30⅝	100 do.....	107⅜
700 do.....b3.	30⅝	60 do.....	107⅜
800 do.....s3.	30⅝	100 C., C. & I. C....b.	9¼
1000 do.....s3.	30⅝	400 do.....s15.	9
600 do.....b3.	30⅝	400 do.....s3.	9⅛
		400 do.....s60.	8¾

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$10,000 L. S. & M. S. 1st.	99⅛	200 N. Y. C. & H.....	100¾
300 Pacific Mail.....	46⅜	112 do.....	101
500 do.....b3.	46⅜	2600 Un. Pacific.....	34⅜
700 West. Union.....	79⅜	2300 do.....b3.	34⅜
100 do.....	79⅜	200 do.....	34⅜
100 do.....	79⅜	500 North-western.....	37
200 do.....b3.	79⅝	100 do.....b3.	37
250 do.....	79⅞	200 Ohio & Miss.....	28⅜
100 Erie Railway.....	29⅝	600 do.....	28⅜
500 do.....	29⅞	600 do.....	28⅜
800 do.....s3.	29⅝	600 Tol. & Wab.....	29⅛
200 Lake Shore.....b3.	80⅜	500 do.....b3.	29⅛
50 do.....	80⅜	100 do.....s3.	29⅜
100 do.....	80⅜	100 do.....b10.	29⅜
1500 do.....	80⅜	100 do.....s10.	29⅜
500 do.....b3.	80⅜	700 do.....b3.	29⅜
100 do.....	80⅜	200 do.....	29⅜
1000 do.....	80⅜	400 do.....	29⅜
100 Panama.....	113	400 Han. & St. Jo.....	24⅛

THURSDAY, Oct. 22—P. M.

There has been a generally quiet feeling on the Wall street markets to-day, the falling off in business at the Stock Exchange being very marked. Gold has been firm, Foreign Exchange strong, closing a trifle easier. Money moderately active, Government Bonds active and higher, and Speculative Shares unsettled and drooping in tendency, with a variable tone in the market. As compared with yesterday's last prices the final sales to-day were in some instances a fraction higher, and in the majority of cases lower or steady. The bullish movement in Lake Shore was not so marked as on previous days, and a report was current that there had been a split among the parties to the "put" purchase for 50,000 shares recently negotiated. The Grant Locomotive Works of Paterson, N. J., are reported to be somewhat embarrassed by failure to complete a number of locomotives, before the setting in of Winter, for a Russian Railway Company. Finding that they could not complete the contract before the close of navigation at the Russo-Baltic ports, they stopped work on the remaining engines, and have dispatched an agent to Russia who, it is expected, will be able to make an arrangement which will relieve the company from the existing complications. London advices announce that the Bank of England Directors made no change in the rate of discount at their weekly meeting to-day, which is, therefore, still 6 ₱ cent. The bank lost £313,000 bullion during the week, and the proportion of the reserve to liabilities is now 36¾ ₱ cent., against 35¾ last week. The specie in the Bank of France decreased 2,864,000 francs in the same period. The monetary situation shows some results flowing from the employment of money in the crop movements, and other engagements of capital, in a more active state of the market, with ruling higher rates, though there is still a state of ease in the general condition of affairs. The rates on call Loans range from 2½ to 4 ₱ cent., with some transactions at the higher figure, and the closing figures were 3 to 3½ ₱ cent. Time Loans of currency are quoted at 4@5 per cent. for thirty to sixty days, and 5 ₱ cent. bid for ninety days. The Gold market was firm but quiet all day, 110⅛ being the opening and closing premium rates, with transactions, during a brief intervening period, at 110¼. The rates paid on Gold Loans were 1@2 ₱ cent. for having balances carried and borrowers were accommodated at 1, 2@3 ₱ cent. and "flat." Time Loans of Gold were made at ½@¾ ₱ cent. for use for thirty, sixty and ninety days. In the sale of $500,000 Government Gold to-day the awards were made at prices ranging from 110.06¼ to 110.20. The bids submitted aggregated $1,065,000 at 109.76 to 110.20. Government bonds were strong and active, especially in the afternoon dealings, the sales amounting to nearly $300,000. In registered 10-40s $145,000 changed hands at 117⅜ to 112; $40,000 registered 5-20s of 1867 at 117⅜; $21,000 registered New Fives at 111¼@111⅜; $20,000 Coupon Sixes of 1881 at 118⅜, and $20,000 registered 5-20s of 1868 at 117⅜. Foreign Exchange was strong during the earlier business, the rates for prime Sterling 60 days bills being $4 85@$4 85¼ and for demand $4 88½@$4 89, actual selling prices. In the afternoon dealings there was an easier feeling and a freer drawing of bills, influenced by the fact that the Bank of England rate of discount was not altered. The late dealings were done at $4 85@$4 88½@$4 88¾. Continentals were firm.

On the Stock Exchange, as compared with the closing quotations of Wednesday, Erie opened at an advance of ¾ ₱ cent.; St. Paul Preferred, ½; Wabash, ⅜; Union Pacific and Western Union, ¼, and Pacific Mail, New-York Central, Lake Shore, and Ohio and Mississippi ⅛ ₱ cent.; the remainder of the list was steady. Before the call Erie made a further advance, selling at 30@30⅜, but no other important changes occurred. At the first call Wabash gradually receded to 29⅜, a decline of 1 ₱ cent. from the opening. Erie reacted to 29¾, and Union Pacific touched 34⅛, New-York Central 100¾, Lake Shore 80⅜, and North-west Common 36⅞. Toward noon Wabash recovered to 30, Lake Shore advanced to 80⅜, Union Pacific to 34⅞, North-west Common to 37⅜, Ohio and Mississippi to 28⅜, and Erie to 30. During the afternoon the market sagged, and in the closing dealings some stocks sold at the lowest prices of the day. Lake Shore and Union Pacific were most freely pressed for sale, the former selling as low as 80⅛, and the latter 34¼. Erie declined to 29⅛, North-west Common to 37, Ohio and Mississippi to 28⅜, Wabash to 29⅛, and Western Union to 79⅝. Pacific Mail was about steady at 46½@46⅝ throughout the day. New-York Central fell off from 101 to 100¾, and subsequently recovered. Rock Island rose from 98 to 98¼, and closed at 97¾ to 97⅞. St. Paul sold at 32½@32¾@32¼@32⅝, and Preferred at 50½@50¾. C., C. & I. C. advanced from 9 to 9⅜. About 2,000 shares Boston, Hartford and Erie changed hands at ¾@⅞ of one ₱ cent. Investment shares were firm. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western sold at 107¼@107½; New-Jersey Central, 104@104⅜; Michigan Central, 73½@73¾; Illinois Central, 91½; Fort Wayne, 92¼; Pittsburg, 87¼, and Panama at 113¼@113. The Railway Mortgages were dull during the morning, but became strong and active at the afternoon Board, when some large lots were sold. The most important sales were $40,000 New-York Central first, coupon, at 109¾; $25,000 Lake Shores consolidated second, coupon, at 93; $31,000 Union Pacific at 88½@88⅜; $10,000 Wabash convertible consolidated at 57@58. Ohio and Mississippi consolidated brought 92¼, and second 75½; New-Jersey Central first, new, 107½; convertibles, 104; C., C. & I. C., first, 70½; Erie, third, 99½; fourth, 96½; Chesapeake and Ohio, first, coupon on, 48, and North-west, coupon, gold, 81. State securities and bank shares were firm but dull.

The Assistant Treasurer paid out on Government account $8,000 for interest on the Public Debt and $6,000 in redemption of called bonds. The receipts for Customs aggregated $278,000.

The closing prices of to-day compare as follows with those of Wednesday's final sales:

Closing Quotations—Oct. 22.

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
U. S. new 5s, coup., 1881.....	112½	112⅝
U. S. 5-20s, coup., 1865.....	113¼	113¼
U. S. 5-20s, coup., 1867.....	117⅜	117⅜
American Gold.....	110⅛	110⅛
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 85@$4 85¼	$4 85
N. Y. Central and Hudson.....	100⅞	101
Chicago and Rock Island.....	97⅞	98
Pacific Mail.....	46⅛	46½
St. Paul Common.....	32½	32⅝
St. Paul Preferred.....	50	50⅜
Western Union.....	79⅛	79⅝
Union Pacific.....	34	34¼
Lake Shore.....	80⅛	80½
Toledo and Wabash.....	30	29⅝
North-western Common.....	37⅛	37
North-western Preferred.....	54	54
Delaware and Lackawanna.....	107¼	107¼
New-Jersey Central.....	104¼	104¼
Panama.....	113	113
Erie.....	29¼	29⅝
Ohio and Mississippi.....	28⅛	28⅜
C., C. and Indiana Central.....	9¼	8¾
Harlem.....	128½	128½

The extreme range of prices in Stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central.....	101	100¾	2,314
Erie.....	30⅜	29½	12,700
Lake Shore.....	80⅞	80⅛	36,460
Wabash.....	30⅜	29⅛	12,400
North-western.....	37⅜	36⅞	5,350
North-western Preferred.....	54	54	100
Rock Island.....	98¼	97⅞	1,500
Fort Wayne.....	92¼	92¼	40
Milwaukee & St. Paul.....	32⅜	32½	1,400
Milwaukee & St. Paul, Pref.	50⅜	50½	400
Pittsburg.....	87¼	87¼	155
Del., Lac. & Western.....	107½	107⅜	264
New-Jersey Central.....	104¾	104	955
Michigan Central.....	73⅜	73½	200
Illinois Central.....	91½	91½	105
Union Pacific.....	34⅞	34½	26,400
Morris & Essex.....	98	97¾	125
C., C. & Indiana Central.....	9⅜	9	2,500
Hannibal & St. Joseph.....	24⅞	24½	450
Hannibal & St. Joseph Pref.	29	29	100
Ohio & Mississippi.....	28⅝	28¼	11,250
Boston, Hartford & Erie.....	⅞	¾	2,000
Panama.....	113	113	250
Western Union.....	79⅞	79⅝	9,425
Pacific Mail.....	46⅝	46½	4,700
Consolidation Coal.....	45	45	200
Maryland Coal.....	18	17½	100
Mariposa.....	5	5	300
American Express.....	61	61	50
Chicago and Alton.....	98½	98½	100
Total sales.....			139,183

The latest quotations of prices for Government Bonds are as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
U. S. Currency 6s.....	118	118½
U. S. 6s, 1881. Registered.....	117⅜	118
U. S. 6s, 1881. Coupons.....	118½	118¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1862. Registered.....	109½	110
U. S. 5-20s, 1862. Coupons.....	113⅛	113⅜
U. S. 5-20s, 1864. Registered.....	111⅞	112
U. S. 5-20s, 1864. Coupons.....	116⅜	116⅝
U. S. 5-20s, 1865. Registered.....	113	113⅛
U. S. 5-20s, 1865. Coupons.....	117⅜	117⅝
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, new. Registered.....	116⅛	116⅜
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, new. Coupons.....	116⅜	116⅝
U. S. 5-20s, 1867. Registered.....	117⅜	117⅝
U. S. 5-20s, 1867. Coupons.....	117⅞	117⅞
U. S. 5-20s, 1868. Registered.....	117⅛	117⅜
U. S. 5-20s, 1868. Coupons.....	117⅝	117⅞
U. S. 10-40s. Registered.....	111⅞	112
U. S. 10-40s. Coupons.....	112	112⅛
U. S. 5s, 1881. Registered.....	111⅜	111⅝
U. S. 5s, 1881. Coupons.....	111⅝	111⅞

The day's operations at the Gold Exchange Bank resulted as follows:

Gross clearances.....	$38,891,000
Gold balances.....	2,300,337
Currency balances.....	2,515,209

And at the Clearing-house as follows:

Currency exchanges.....	$76,555,967
Currency balances.....	4,114,369
Gold exchanges.....	9,832,089
Gold balances.....	1,388,503

The following are the bids made at the Exchange Board for various State Securities:

California 7s.....	111	N. Y. 6s, G'd L., '83..111	
Connecticut 6s.....	103	N. Y. 6s, G'd L., '91..114	
Georgia 6s.....	75	N. Y. 5s, G'd L., '75..108	
Georgia 7s, new bds.	88	N. Y. 5s, G'd L., '76..108	
Georgia 7s, indorsed.	82	N. C. 6s, old, J. & J..	21¼
Indiana 5s.....	101	N. C. 6s, N. C. R., J. & J.....	41
Illinois Coup. 6s, '77..100		N. C. 6s, N.C.R., Ap. & Oct.....	41
Illinois Coup. 6s, '79..100		N. C. 6s, N.C.R., C. off, J. & J.....	28
Illinois War Loan....100		N. C. 6s, N. C. R., C. off, Ap. & Oct.....	28
Kentucky 6s.....	100	N. C. 6s, N. C. R., C. off, Ap. & Oct.....	28
Louisiana 6s.....	22	N. C. 6s, A. & O.....	15
Louisiana 6s, n. bds.	21	N. C. Non-f'dable bs.	6
Louisiana 6s, L. bds.	22	Tennessee 6s, old....	67
Louisiana 8s, L. bds.	23	Tenn. 6s, old, ex C...	52½
Michigan 6s, '78-'79...103		Tenn. 6s, new bonds.	67
Michigan 6s, '83.....103		Tenn. 6s, new bonds, ex C.	32
Michigan 7s, '90.....103		Virginia 6s, old....	34
Mo. 6s, due in '74....100½		Va. 6s, new bds., '66.	34
Mo. 6s, due in '75....100		Va. 6s, new bds., '67.	34
Mo. 6s, due in '76....	97½	Va. 6s, new bds., '68.	34
Mo. 6s, due in '77....	97	Va. 6s, Consol bds...	52½
Mo. 6s, due in '78....	96¾	Va. 6s, C. bds., 9ds..	40½
Mo. 6s, due in '79....	95	Va. 6s, deferred bs..	9
Mo. 6s, due in '80....	94⅜		
L. bs., due '81 to '91, in.	94½		
H. & St. Jo., due '86.	91½		
H. & St. Jo., due '87.	91½		
N. Y. R. B. Loan....	108		
N. Y. C. B. Loan....	108¾		
N. Y. 6s, C. L., '75...	110		
N. Y. 6s, C. L., '77...	110		
N. Y. 6s, C. L., '78...	110		
N. Y. 6s, G'd R., '87...	111		
N. Y. 6s, G'd C., '87...	111		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

Alb. & Susq. 1st bds.	105½	L. Shore C. C. 2d....	91½
Alb. & Susq. 2d bds.	101	Mich. Cen. C. 7s, 1902.	102
Boston, H. & Erie g.	30	Mich. C. 1st 8s, '82, S. F.	109
Ches. & Ohio 6s, ex c.	40	N. Y. & N. H. 6s....	100
Chi. & Alton 1st.....	110	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83....	97
Chi. & Alton In....	99½	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87....	97
Joliet & Chicago 1st.	105	N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E..	93
St. L., Jack. & Chi. 1st.	90	N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub....	93
Chic., B. & Q. 8 ₱ c. 1st.	111	N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76..	101½
Chic., R. I. & Pac....	106	N. Y. C. & H. 1st C.	109¼
Cen. R. of N. J. 1st. n.	107¼	N. Y. C. & H. 1st R.	109⅝
Cen. R. of N. J. C. C.	103⅜	H. R. 7s, 2d, S. F., '85.	107
Am. Dk. & Im. bs..	97	H. R. 7s, 3d, '75....	103
Mil. & St. P. 1st 8s P. D.	106	Har. 1st 7s, coup.....	109½
Mil. & St. P. 1st 8 ₱ D.	104	Mar. 1st 7s, reg.....	109½
M. & St. P. 7s, G. R. D.	80	North Mo. 1st.....	80
M. & St. P. 1st Ls. O. D.	82	Ohio & Miss. C. S. F.	93⅝
M. & St. P. 1st, I. & M. D.	70	Ohio & Miss. Con....	92
M. & St. P. 1st, I. & D.	70	Ohio & M. 2d, Cons..	74¼
M. & St. P. 1st, H. & D.	70	Cen. Pac. G. bs.....	92¼
M. & St. P. 1st C. & M.	75	Cen. Pac. St. 6 ½ bs.	101
Chic. & N. W. C. bs.	99	West. Pac. bonds....	83½
Chi. & N. W. c. g. bs.	80½	Union Pac. 1st bs....	88⅜
Galena & Chic. 2d...	101	Union Pac. L. G. 7s.	85⅞
Chic. & Mil. 1st.....	92	Union Pac. In. p. d..	90¼
C. C. C. & I. 1st 7s S. F.	105	Union Pac. S. F.....	74⅛
Morris & E. 1st.....	108	Pac. R. of Mo. 1st..	80
Morris & E. con.....	94	Pac. R. 7s, g'd by Mo.	100
Erie 1st 7s, '83.....	99	P. R. of Mo. 2d 1st..	87½
Erie 4th 7s, '80.....	96¼	Clev. & P. C. S. F....	101
Long Dock bonds...	100⅝	Clev. & Pitts. 3d....	101
B., N. Y. & E. L. bs.	88	Clev. & Pitts. 4th....	91¼
Han. & St. Jo. 8s, Conv.	78	Col., C. & I. C. 1st..	70½
Cedar F. & Minn. 1st.	73½	Col., C. & I. C. 2d....	25
Ind., B. & W. 1st....	44	St. L. & I. M. 1st....	84
M. So. ₱ ₱ 8s, '83...	101⅜	St. L. & I. M. 2d....	64
M. So. N. I. S. F. 7 ₱ c.	104⅝	Alton & T. H. 2d Pf.	88
Clev. & Tol. S. F....	102	Alton & T. H. 2d In.	72
Clev. & Tol. n. bs....	96½	Tol., P. & W., E. D..	80
Clev., P. & A. o. bs..	100	T., P. & W., Cons. 7s.	50
Clev., P. & A. n. bs.	96	Tol. & W. 1st St. L. D.	71½
Det., Mon. & T. bs..	92½	Tol. & Wab. 2d.....	71½
Buff. & Erie 8s.....	97⅜	T. & W. Con. 7s.....	57½
Buff. & S. Line 7s....	100	Han. & Naples 1st..	70
Kal. & W. P. 1st....	85	Gt. West. 1st

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange yesterday, Thursday, Oct. 22:

Richard V. Harnett, at public auction, disposed of improved City real estate as follows: One four-story and basement brown-stone-front house, 21.10 by 50, with lot 80 feet deep, No. 131 Lexington avenue, east side, 44.2 feet south of Twenty-ninth street; sold for $18,800 to Jeremiah Pangburn. One five-story and basement brick house, 20 by 50, with lot 60 feet deep, No. 796 Sixth avenue, east side, 20.5 feet north of Forty-fifth street; sold for $30,800 to B. P. Fairchild. One four-story and basement French-roof brown-stone-front house, 16.10 by 50, with lot 100 feet deep, No. 119 East Fifty-fourth street, north side, 230.5 feet west of Lexington avenue; sold for $14,550 to David Miller. Two four-story and basement brown-stone-front houses, each 16.8 by 50, with lots 98.9 feet deep, Nos. 445 and 443 West Thirty-fourth street, north side, 250 feet east of Tenth avenue; sold for $16,100 each to J. C. Taylor.

James M. Miller, under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, Charles Price, Esq., Referee, sold three lots, together in size 75 by 100.5 with a two-story brick building covering same thereon, known as "Wannamacker's Brewery," located on East Forty-fifth street, south side, 100 feet west of First avenue, for $17,475, the purchaser being David Jones. This property was sold twice, at first being knocked down to Mr. Wannamacker, for $32,475. The same auctioneer adjourned the legal sale of a house and lot on East Seventy-ninth street, south side, 145 feet east of Third avenue, to Thursday of next week.

D. M. Seaman, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of Thomas A. Rogers, Esq., Referee, disposed of a five-story brick tenement house, with lot, on East One Hundred and Thirteenth street, north side, 260 feet east of Second avenue, for $6,750, the property being bought by Catharine Newsschaffer, plaintiff in the foreclosure suit.

Quimby & Bissell, also under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, Edward Patterson, Esq., Referee, sold a two-story and basement brick and frame house, with lot, 25 by 100, on West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth street, south side, 375 feet east of Seventh avenue, for $4,700, to James Moore.

A. H. Muller & Son offered for sale, under the direction of executors, the premises No. 71 Sullivan street, east side, between Broome and Spring streets, embracing a lot 25 by 100, with front and rear buildings thereon. The property was withdrawn upon bids amounting to $12,000.

A. J. Bleecker, Son & White also offered for sale at public auction a desirable residence located at New-Rochelle, Westchester County, now owned and occupied by Mr. J. V. D. Loomis. Bids were received for the property to the amount of $37,500, but it was not sold.

Joseph McGuire adjourned the legal sale of four lots, two each on West Seventy-eighth and Seventy-ninth streets respectively, 114.4 feet west of Ninth avenue, to Nov. 6.

S. Freidenrich, No. 96 Broadway, reports having sold at private contract nine full lots on East Fifty-seventh street, south side, 90 feet west of Lexington avenue, for $135,000. The property was bought by James R. Gilmore and Thomas McEvily, builders, and eleven brown-stone-front houses are to be erected thereon.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

Public sales as follows, all but the last named taking place at the Exchange, are announced for to-day:

By A. H. Muller & Son, foreclosure sale by order of the Court of Common Pleas, Henry R. Beekman, Esq., Referee, of a lot, 25 by 100.10, on East One Hundred and Fourteenth street, north side, 325 feet west of First avenue.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of a house and lot, 20.5 by 75.10 by about 21 by 80, on Lexington avenue, south-east corner of Sixty-first street. Also, similar sale, George W. Denton, Esq., Referee, of a plot, 28 by 165, on Mill Brook, south of Westchester avenue, Morrisania, Twenty-third Ward.

By B. P. Fairchild, Supreme Court foreclosure sale of a house, with lot 25 by 100.5, on East Sixty-eighth street, north side, 175 feet east of Madison avenue.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, to close out a mechanic's lien, under the direction of William C. Conner, Sheriff, of two three-story brick buildings, with lots each 25 by 75, on Third avenue, west side, about 50 feet north of One Hundred and Sixteenth street.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, N. Jaivis, Jr., Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 100.5, on East Forty-sixth street, north side, 260 feet east of Fifth avenue.

By Blackwell & Utley, at Carpenter's Hotel, Morrisania, (Twenty-third Ward,) at 2 o'clock, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. O. Dykeman, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land on Inwood avenue, corner of High Bridge street, Morrisania.

EXCHANGE SALES, THURSDAY, OCT. 22.

NEW-YORK.

By Richard V. Harnett.

1 four-story and basement brown-stone front house and lot, No. 131 Lexington av., e. s., 44.2 ft. s. of 29th st., lot 21.10x80, house 50 ft. deep ... $18,800
1 five-story and basement brick house and lot, No. 796 6th av., e. s., 20.5 ft. n. of 45th st., lot 20x60, building 50 ft. deep ... 30,800
1 four-story basement and French roof brown-stone front house and lot, No. 119 East 54th st., n. s., 230.5 ft. w. of Lexington av., lot 16.10x100.5, house 50 ft. deep ... 14,550
2 four-story and basement brown-stone front houses and lots, Nos. 445 and 443 W. 34th st., n. s., 250 ft. e. of 10th av., lots each 16.8x98.9, houses 50 ft. deep, $16,100 each ... 32,200

By James M. Miller.

1 two-story brick building and plot, East 45th st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 1st av., plot 75x100.5, building known as Wannamacker's Brewery covers same ... $17,475

By D. M. Seaman.

1 five-story brick tenement house and lot, East 113th st., n. s., 260 ft. e. of 2d av., lot 20x100.11 ... $6,750

By Quimby & Bissell.

1 two-story and basement brick and frame house and lot, West 124th st., s. s., 375 ft. e. of 7th av. ... $4,700

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Wednesday, Oct. 21.

Broadway, n. w. s., 100 ft. s. w. of 7th st.; runs n. e. 7 ft., thence n. w. 100 ft., thence s. w. 25 ft., thence n. w. 40 ft., thence s. w. 12.3 ft., thence s. e. 140 ft.; Morris and William J. Brewster to Henry A. Bassford ... $7,500
Oliver st., e. s., 55 ft. n. of South st., 40x50; J. Morris to J. Armstrong ... 17,000
Prospect place, w. s., 80.9 ft. n. of 42d st., 16.8x54 ft.; Franz Christian Weber to Herman Cohen ... 16,000
South st., n. e. corner of Gouverneur slip, 150x140 ft. to Front st., thence 150 ft., thence to Gouverneur slip, thence 140 ft., partition; W. P. Lee, Referee, to E. Bergh ... 96,000
Same property; H. Bergh et al., Trustees Jane Brown to same; confirmatory ... nom.
32d st., n. s., 220 ft. e. of 2d av., 20x98.9; James Monaghan to John Coffey ... 5,000
Same property; J. Coffey to Julia, wife of J. Monaghan, q. c. ... nom.
38th st., No. 243 West, n. s., 359.11 ft. e. of 8th av., 17.1x98.9; P. C. Smith to E. L. Smith ... 12,300
55th st., s. s., 80.6 ft. w. of Madison av., 22.6x100.5; John Halligan to Samuel Lynch, q. c. ... 750
Same property; S. Lynch to Augusta, wife of Judah H. Solomon ... 45,500
61st st., s. s., 298 ft. w. of 3d av., 19x100.5; house and lot; Marcus Kohner to Emilie, wife of Lewis Newgass ... 24,600
80th st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of 2d av., 25x100; P. Haven to J. S. Davis ... 16,000
124th st., n. s., 115 ft. e. of 4th av. widened 25x100, foreclosure; Felix V. B. Kennedy, ref. to David Housten ... 4,815
124th st., s. s., 198.4 ft. e. of 4th av., widened, 16.8x100.11; J. Monaghan to J. Coffey ... 1,000
Same property; J. Coffey to Julia, wife of J. Monaghan, q. c. ... nom.
Concord av., e. s., south half of lot No. 127 map of East Morrisania, 25x100; George W. Wiley to Ellen, wife of Benjamin Darners ... 600
1st av., n. w. corner of 73d st., 102.2x100; Charles Riley, special guardian, to Edward Oppenheimer, infant's share ... 19,000
8th av., n. w. corner of 133d st., 99.11x150; 134th st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 8th av., 25x99.11; C. Dupuy to H. G. Peters ... 25,000
9th av., w. s., 896.4 ft. n. of 49th st., 21x about 100, southerly line very irregular toward rear of lot; John Tresch to Eliza, wife of Robert Bankowsky ... 14,000
Plot, 4 23-100 acres, adjoining Peter Valentine and land of Harlem Railroad, subject to Thomas av., on map of heirs of Rebecca Bassford; H. A. Bassford to W. J Brewster ... 16,750

Leases Recorded.

Albany st., No. 21; 5 years, per year ... $2,000
Broadway, No. 537, first floor and basement; three years, per year ... 4,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—That very valuable property situated on the north-east corner of 3d av. and 9th st., opposite the Bible House, one block from A. T. Stewart's retail store, one of the most conspicuous locations in the City, and well adapted for a bank or any similar institution. Adjoining property on 3d av. may be had also if wanted. For particulars inquire of A. J. BLEECKER, SON & WHITE, No. 35 Pine st.

NO. 10 EAST 46TH ST., 200 FEET FROM 5TH av.—First-class full-size four-story brown-stone house for sale very low; possession.
S. EDDY, No. 1 Park place.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CLIFF SIDE—A RESIDENCE ON THE lower Hudson, unequaled in beauty of situation and perfect healthfulness by any place on the river; twenty acres of land, and all the improvements for a first-class place; one hour and twenty minutes from Wall st.; is now offered at $40,000. Address W. R. DEAN, Nyack.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FOR RENT IN THE CITY OF SAVANNAH, GA.,

A first-class residence, having all the modern improvements, and very handsomely furnished; is offered for rent to a responsible tenant who will obligate himself to take good care of the furniture and appointments of the house. The same fronts on Pulaski square, and is surrounded by a first-class neighborhood. Terms moderate. For further particulars apply to
BLUN & DEMERE,
Real Estate Agents and Brokers, Savannah, Ga.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED HOUSES on and adjoining 5th, Madison, and Park avs., Murray Hill and ... V. K. STEVENSON, ... No. 31 East 17th st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

ESTATE OF THOMAS T. FERRIS, DECEASED.

FORTY-SIX
VALUABLE CENTRAL PARK LOTS
ON
8TH AND 9TH AVS.,
69TH, 70TH, 77TH, 79TH, 81ST, AND 82D STS.,
including several prominent corners and LARGE PLOTS,
suitable for
PUBLIC BUILDINGS, CHURCHES, &c.,
will be sold at auction on
MONDAY, OCT. 26,
at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.

Two-thirds of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. Maps at the office of
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine st.,
Or of JOHN M. PINKNEY,
No. 19 Barclay st.

SUPREME COURT.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW-YORK, plaintiffs, against ANDREW SPENCE, and Margaret M. W., his wife; James F. Gein, Stephen C. Williams, Stephen Wellstood, John J. Ferdon, Joseph D. West, and John H. Holt, defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of the Supreme Court, made and entered in the above-entitled action, I, the undersigned, the Referee therein appointed, will sell at public auction, at Carpenter's Hotel, Morrisania, opposite the Harlem Railroad Depot, in the Twenty-third Ward, of the City of New-York, on the 26th day of September, 1874, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day: All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, situate in the late Town of Morrisania, now the 23d Ward of the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows, designated on a certain map, entitled "Map of Inwood, Towns of Morrisania and West Farms, Westchester County, and State of New-York," dated June 1st, 1868, made by R. Ross, Surveyor, and filed in the office of the Register of Westchester County, by the numbers 359 (three hundred and fifty-nine) and 360, (three hundred and sixty,) bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the southerly corner of said lot, number 359, as laid down on said map, on the westerly side of Inwood avenue, which is distant one hundred and seventy-three feet northerly from an angle in Inwood avenue; thence running north-westerly at right angles to Inwood avenue two hundred and five (205) feet to Cromwell or Doughty's Brook; thence northwardly along said brook as the same winds and turns to the southerly side of High Bridge street as laid down on said map; thence north-eastwardly along the line of High Bridge street, twenty-three feet to Inwood avenue; thence southwardly along Inwood avenue, five hundred and five feet, to the place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less.—Dated Aug. 31, 1874.
J. O. DYKMAN, Referee.
GIFFORD and BROWN, Plaintiff's Attorneys, White Plains, N. Y.

The sale of the above-described property is adjourned until the tenth day of October, 1874, at the same hour and place.—Dated Sept. 26, 1874.
J. O. DYKMAN, Referee.
GIFFORD and BROWN, Esqs., Plaintiff's Attorneys, White Plains, N. Y.

The sale of the above-described property is further adjourned until the twenty-third day of October, 1874, at the same hour and place.—Dated Oct. 10, 1874.
J. O. DYKMAN, Referee.
GIFFORD and BROWN, Esqs., Plaintiff's Attorneys, White Plains, N. Y.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO RENT—THE MOST ELIGIBLE OFFICES IN the National Shoe and Leather Bank building, on the second floor, suitable for an insurance company, (now occupied by the Berkshire Life.) Possession given May 1. For particulars inquire at above-named bank.

STORE AND BASEMENT TO LET, CORNER of Varick, Vestry and Canal sts.; splendid location for a restaurant or saloon; good stand for wholesale and retail grocer or provision dealer. Apply on the premises, No. 69 Varick st.

LOFTS ON BROADWAY.—FIRST, SECOND, third, fourth, and fifth lofts to let from Jan. 1, 1875; 50x200 feet; between Howard and Grand sts. Apply to EDWARD MATTHEWS, No. 4 Broad st.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st.; five stories and cellar, 50x90. Inquire on premises.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED TO BUY—A GOOD, MEDIUM-SIZE dwelling-house and outbuildings in good order, with one to ten acres of good land, in or near some healthy, pleasant village, where are churches, good schools, no mosquitoes, no chills and fever; to cost from $6,000 to $10,000. Address H. C. C., Box No. 1,540 New-York Post Office.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCIS HYDE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Oscar Smedberg, Esq., No. 43 Wall st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of April next. Dated New-York, the 7th day of October, 1874. THADDEUS CLAPP, Executor.
o8-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB MILLER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of F. G. Smedley, Esq., No. 237 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the seventeenth day of March next. Dated New-York, the fourteenth day of August, 1874.
CHARLES H. MILLER,
HENRY E. CRAMPTON, } Executors.
FREDERIC G. SMEDLEY,
a11-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDMUND D. STANTON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of residence, No. 14 West 29th st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 2d day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 2d day of October, 1874. LOUISE STANTON, Executrix.
o2-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WM. ARCHDALL O'DOHERTY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 64 Liberty street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of December next.—New-York, the 4th day of June, 1874.
JOHN SUTHERLAND, Executor, &c.
ju5-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JUANA DEACON DE MADEN, late of the City of Cardenas, Cuba, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 44 South street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 27th day of August, 1874. LAWRENCE TURNURE, Administrator, with the will annexed.
COUDERT BROTHERS, Proctors for Administrator. No. 49 Wall st. au28-law6mF*

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF OWEN T. COFFIN, Surrogate of the County of Westchester, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against the estate of WILLIAM E. BERRIEN, late of the town of West Farms, in said county, deceased, to present the same with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned administrator, of all and singular the goods, chattels, and credits of the said deceased, at his place of transacting business, No. 102 South Fifth avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of March, A. D. 1875.—Dated this 18th day of August, A. D. 1874.
RICHARD P. BERRIEN, Administrator.
au21-lawtf 26F*

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
PRIVATE CLASSES FOR DANCING,
No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st.
Open for the season. Morning and afternoon classes for ladies and children; evening classes for gentlemen. Send for a circular.

MR. AND MRS. HLASKO'S
Select classes in dancing. No. 1,464 Broadway. Commencing Saturday, Oct. 31. Send for circular.

MR. TRENOR'S ACADEMY OF DANCING,
Lyric Hall, 6th av., Reservoir square.
Friday evening receptions. Send for a circular.

AUCTION SALES.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SAMUEL STRICKER, Jr., Bankrupt.—The undersigned, Assignee in Bankruptcy of the estate and effects of the above-named bankrupt, hereby gives notice that on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of October, 1874, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, he will sell at the store of William Topping & Co., Auctioneers, No. 132 Church street, in the City of New-York, the stock of goods of the said bankrupt, consisting of woolen and cotton hosiery goods, men's furnishing goods, &c., &c. Also, 1 large iron safe.—Dated New-York, Oct. 16, 1874.
EDWARD MOLSON,
Assignee of said Bankrupt.

By JOHN H. DRAPER & Co., Auctioneers.
THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND Western Railroad Company will sell
60,000 TONS SCRANTON COAL
at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 28, at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 26 Exchange place.
SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
The Police Department will sell at auction, Oct. 23, 1874, one scow lying at the foot of 96th st., East River. For particulars see the *City Record.* Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ZION CHURCH, MADISON AV., CORNER OF 38th st., Rev. John N. Galleher, Rector.—Services ... 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE LATHAM A. FISH

CITY OF ROCHESTER

WATER LOAN 7 PER CENT. BONDS
FOR SALE BY
Robinson, Chase & Co.
BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,

BANKERS,
No. 21 Broad st., New-York,
Issue Letters of Credit for Travelers.
PAYABLE IN ANY PART OF EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, AND AMERICA.
DRAW BILLS OF EXCHNAGE AND MAKE TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OF MONEY ON EUROPE AND CALIFORNIA.

CITY OF RAHWAY, N. J.,

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.
Interest payable at the Chatham National Bank, where the bonds are for sale.

REAL ESTATE FIRST MORTGAGES,

(SEVEN PER CENT.,)
With payment guaranteed by the Equitable Trust Company of Semi-annual Interest and Principal in New-York City. For sale at the office of the Company, No. 52 William st. JONATHAN EDWARDS.
President.

TO THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE CHICAGO, DUBUQUE, AND MINNESOTA AND CHICAGO, CLINTON, AND DUBUQUE RAILROADS:
In view of the lateness of the season, we beg leave to urge prompt action in sending in answers to the circulars lately issued. It is imprudent for us to call for coupons, or for the parties with whom we contract, to go on with the needful work until a sufficient number of bondholders have expressly signified their assent.
ASSENT OF THE BONDHOLDERS.
The undersigned holder of bonds of the Chicago, Dubuque, and Minnesota Railroad Company, and bonds of the Chicago, Clinton, and Dubuque Railroad Company, hereby assents to the foregoing plan and agrees to detach and deposit with JOHN M. FORBES, CHARLES P. BODWITCH, and JAMES B. THAYER, Trustees, to be held for the purposes proposed, the interest coupons of said bonds up to and including June 1, 1877, whenever the details of the foregoing plan are put into such shape as to be satisfactory to all said Trustees, and when the amount of coupons agreed to be deposited with said Trustees is practically sufficient in the unanimous opinion of said Trustees, to prevent any small minority in value from seriously embarrassing the carrying out of the proposed plan by not coming into this arrangement and withholding their coupons; and then and thereupon said Trustees are hereby authorized to act as contemplated by said plan, and to give notice by mail requiring the coupons to be deposited under this agreement.
Bondholders who have not received circulars can have them on application personally or in writing at the office of Charles P. Bowditch, No. 28 State st., Boston.
J. M. FORBES,
CHARLES P. BOWDITCH, } Trustees of the "Detached Coupons."
JAMES B. THAYER,

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, CITY HALL, BROOKLYN, Oct. 13, 1874.
SEALED PROPOSALS INDORSED AS SUCH, will be received at this department until Saturday, 24th inst., at 12 o'clock M., for the whole or any part of the following Seven per Cent. Brooklyn City Loans:
$300,000 Assessment and Sewerage Bonds, due three years from date, registered.
100,000 Improvement Bonds, due in 1884, coupon or registered.
100,000 Permanent Water Loan Bonds, due in 1904 and 1910, coupon or registered.
Proposals must state the price offered in addition to accrued interest from July 1.
The right is reserved to reject any bids not considered to the interest of the City.
F. A. SCHROEDER, Controller.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 52 WILLIAM ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1874.
CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD PREFERRED FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated by lot thirty-two bonds numbered as follows: Nos. 577, 383, 39, 425, 226, 297, 97, 110, 533, 471, 469, 145, 102, 325, 116, 109, 217, 448, 452, 333, 316, 594, 526, 52, 1, 578, 479, 386, 291, 306, 405, 171, of $1,000 each, for redemption. According to the terms of the mortgage, interest thereon will cease Nov. 1, 1874. The undersigned are ready to pay them with interest so far as accrued on presentation and surrender.
S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall st.
L. H. MEYER, No. 21 Nassau st.

NEW-YORK MINING COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 23, 1874.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company will be held at the office, No. 125 Front st., on MONDAY, the 2d of November next, at 12 o'clock, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year. The poll will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock.
WILLIAM H. FLEMING, Secretary.

SHAFER FARM OIL COMPANY, OFFICE No. 56 LISPENARD ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 23, 1874.
THE ANNUAL MEETING FOR THE ELECTION of Trustees, will be held at this office on SATURDAY, Nov. 7 next, from 1 to 3 P. M.
D. S. ARNOLD, Secretary.

ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD, Northern Pacific and other defaulted Railroad bonds bought by the old established house of
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
Stock Brokers and Auctioneers,
No. 43 Pine st., New-York.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO 18 WALL ST.,
Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS
Bought and sold by
E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall st.

NEW-YORK GUARANTY AND INDEMNITY and Great Western Insurance Stocks, bought and sold by W. C. NOYES, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine st.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 82 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1874.
THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a quarterly dividend of TWO (2) DOLLARS per share, payable at the office of Wells Fargo & Co., No. 65 Broadway, New-York, on and after Nov. 2 prox.
The transfer-books will close (at the Union Trust Company of New-York) at 2 o'clock P. M., on SATURDAY, 24th inst., and reopen on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 4.
GEORGE G. FARNHAM, Treasurer.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 19, 1874.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. ON the capital stock of this bank has been declared, payable, free of Government tax, on and after the 2d day of November next. The transfer-books will be closed from 20th inst. GEORGE W. YOULE, Cashier.

DENVER AND RIO GRANDE RAILWAY COMPANY.—The interest coupons of the Seven per Cent. Gold Mortgage Bonds of the Denver and Rio Grande Railway Company maturing Nov. 1, 1874, will be paid on and after that date on presentation to
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
No. 11 Nassau st., New-York.

THE NOVEMBER COUPONS OF THE REAL estate Mortgage Bonds negotiated and guaranteed by the Equitable Trust Company will be paid on and after the 2d day of November next, at the New-York office of the Company, No. 52 William st.
JONATHAN EDWARDS, President.

CENTRAL COLORADO IMPROVEMENT Company.—The interest coupons of the six per cent. gold mortgage bonds of the Central Colorado Improvement Company, maturing Nov. 1, 1874, will be paid on and after that date on presentation to
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
No. 11 Nassau st., New-York.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 23, 1874.
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. ON the capital stock of this bank has been declared, payable to shareholders on and after the 2d day of November next. N. AMERMAN, Cashier.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1874.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Quarterly Dividend of Three per Cent., payable on and after the 2d day of November.
R. BUCK, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION
NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Interest commences from 1st of January, April, July, and October.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

INSTRUCTION.

M. W. Lyon's

Collegiate Institute,

NO. 5 EAST 22D ST., CORNER OF BROADWAY.
Rooms—Superior. Supervision—Personal.
Assistants—Experienced. Teaching—Thorough.
Government—Kindly. Pupils—Manly.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL,
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN.
Rev. Theodore Irving, LL. D., Rector.
NO. 21 WEST 32D ST.
Opening services of the Autumn Term at 10 A. M. WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.
The Infant Department, for little girls and boys, will have special attention given to it.
Dr. Irving's special class in English Literature, with readings from the best authors, for ladies who have finished their studies, but would like to avail themselves of the advantages of such a course, will begin on the second Thursday in November, and continue until the middle of May.
The course this Winter will commence with the writers of the time of Queen Anne.
For circulars or information apply to the Rector, No. 21 West 32d st.

COLLEGIATE ACADEMY.
S. A. FARRAND and D. S. EVERSON, Principals, No. 729 6th av., opposite Reservoir Park, Reopens Sept. 23.
GREAT PAINS ARE TAKEN TO TEACH BOYS HOW TO STUDY. THE PRINCIPALS DEVOTE THEIR WHOLE TIME TO GIVING PERSONAL INSTRUCTION. Among their patrons are:
T. S. Hastings, D. D., G. L. Prentiss, D. D.,
Howard Crosby, D. D. H. E. Montgomery, D. D.,
T. Gallaudet, D. D., Prof. H. B. Smith, D. D.,
J. O. Murray, D. D., Prof. R. D. Hitchcock, D. D.
E. H. Chapin, D. D., Prof. C. Short, LL. D.,
H. D. Ganse, D. D., Prof. C. A. Joy, Ph. D.

MISS COMSTOCK,
NOS. 32 AND 34 WEST 40TH ST., RESERVOIR PARK.
English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, will reopen Sept. 23. Boarding pupils limited to sixteen. Application may be made personally or by letter.
A FULL KINDERGARTEN METHOD FOR LITTLE CHILDREN.

PREPARATORY SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL,
No. 1,267 Broadway, near 32d st.,
For the Schools of Science, Technology, Mines, &c.,
Elementary Class for boys from eight upward.
SPECIAL TWO YEARS' COURSE IN ARCHITECTURE.
CLASSES IN DRAWING, free hand, linear, &c.
A. COLIN, M. E.,
Late Engineer Corps, U. S. N., and Prof. Naval Academy.

MISS DU VERNET,
ASSISTED BY COMPETENT MASTERS,
will reopen her
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
for boys under fifteen at No. 102 West 29th st., one door from 6th av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Day boarders are taken to the Park after an early dinner.

A SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS
at
NOS. 539, 541, and 543 5TH AV.,
OPENS SEPT. 21.
Thorough instruction guaranteed and a complete preparation for Business, Scientific School, or College.
E. A. GIBBENS. D. BEACH, Jr.

BOYS' SCHOOL.
MRS. GEORGE VANDENHOFF'S
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
NO. 106 WEST 42D ST., (Reservoir Park.)
Second year commences Sept. 24, 1874.
Only eight boarding pupils received.
Hours from 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

MRS. GARRETSON'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
will reopen at
NO. 52 WEST 47TH ST., NEW-YORK,
on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23, 1874.

CARLISLE INSTITUTE
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
WITH KINDERGARTEN,
No. 658 Lexington av., between 55th and 56ths sts.
English, French, and German Boarding and Day School.
Will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 7. Applications may be made personally or by letter.

MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE,
NO. 58 PARK AV.,
For young gentlemen of all ages,
fitting for college or for business.
Four pupils received into the family.
REV. JOSEPH D. HULL, A. M., (Yale,) Principla.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.
FOUNDED A. D., 1820.
REV. HENRY B. CHAPIN, PH. D., Principal.
No. 79 West 52d st., corner 6th avenue, (late No. 101 West 14th st:) reopened Sept. 21; boys prepared for college or business; a primary department. Circulars furnished on application.

MESDEMOISELLES CHARBONNIER,
NO. 36 EAST 35TH ST.,
(formerly No. 42 Avenue du Roule, Neuilly, Paris,)
French Protestant boarding and day school for young ladies. Thorough English course in all classes.
REOPENED SEPT. 23.
French classes for ladies three times a week.

GARDNER INSTITUTE,
NO. 620 5TH AV.
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children
Sixteenth year commenced Sept. 28.
Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MRS. & MISS STEERS'
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children,
No. 12 East 47th st.,
Between 5th and Madison avs., New-York,
and also the new branch at
Washington Heights, Boulevard, 152d st.,
will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 24, 1874.
An early attendance is specially requested.
School carriage in attendance for No. 12 East 47th st.

A FIRST-CLASS SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Holladay Collegiate Institute, No. 1,285 Broadway, between 34th and 35th sts. Utmost care and special attention given to preparing boys for college, for scientific schools, or for business. Reopens Sept. 21. Circulars containing all necessary information at No. 47 West 49th st., where the Principal may be seen or addressed. WALLER HOLLADAY.

HENDRICK INSTITUTE.—FRENCH, GERMAN, and English boarding and day school, for young ladies and delicate children, 25 West 26th st., N. Y.; daily drill in vocal culture, gymnastic and calisthenic exercises; delicate and enfeebled pupils have our especial care and skilled attention. Dr. SARAH L. HENDRICK, Principal.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S ENGLISH, FRENCH and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and little girls, Nos. 6 and 8 East 53d st., New-York. Exercises for the next year will begin at 9 A. M., Oct. 1 when all pupils should be present. Carriages will be sent for pupils at a distance.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL WILL BE REopened Sept. 15, at No. 1,214 Broadway, near 30th st. Terms from $100 to $300. A few boarders taken. Circulars at G. P. Putnam's Sons, corner 23d st. and 4th av. and at the school. Latin conversation taught. Carpentry taught. Out door classes organized.

MISS PERINE'S
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 34 East 74th st., Central Park, formerly No. 106 East 38th st.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., FOR young ladies and children, combining home care with a thorough course of study. Miss M. W. METCALF, Principal.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day Schoool for young ladies and children, 352 West 20th st., N. Y., reopened Sept. 16.

THE MISSES DOREMUS
HAVE REOPENED THEIR DAY SCHOOL
at No. 47 East 21st st.

A WORKING SCHOOL. BOYS TAUGHT English, French, German, and Latin. Lyric Hall, 6th av., between 41st and 42d sts. Miss M. W. WARREN

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER will re-open their English and French Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, at No. 148 Madison av., on Wednesday, Sept. 23.

MRS. WILLIAMES' SCHOOL, NO. 26 WEST 39th st., reopened Sept. 24.
Prof. Labberton's and Prof. Goodyear's lectures will begin in November.

MME. LESPINASSE'S
Fort Washington French institute for young ladies reopens Sept. 21. French the language of the school. Circulars at Lespinasse & Friedman's, 3 Pine st., Carleton's, Fifth Avenue Hotel, Brentano's, 33 Union square.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
English and French School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 32 West 18th st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24. Now forming, a special class in English Literature, with lectures on Art and History.

THE GERMAN AMERICAN INSTITUTE for young ladies and gentlemen, and kindergarten, Nos. 369, and 371 West 23d st., has reopened.
FEODOR THORSON, Principal.

MISS BALLOW'S
English and French School for young ladies and children, No. 24 East 22d st.
Will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NO. 1 Winthrop place, (one block from New-York University.) Primary, commercial, and classical departments. M. M. HOBBY, C. A. NORTHROP, Principals.

J. H. MORSE'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,267 BROADway.—Boys prepared for Harvard, and other colleges and scientific schools.

MISS GIBBONS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Girls, No. 111 West 44th st. Reopens Sept. 21.

POUGHKEEPSIE (N. Y.) MILITARY INSTITUTE.
H. S. JEWETT, A. M., Principal.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE, TARRYtown, on the Hudson. For circular address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, Principal.

A FEW YOUNG LADIES, AS BOARDING pupils, are received by the Misses BUCKNALL, at their suburban residence, New-Brunswick, N. J.

HOME SCHOOL FOR YOUNG CHILDREN. Church Hill Post Office, Washington Depot, Conn.
H. H. MOREHOUSE.

STEVENSDALE INSTITUTE, A FIRST-CLASS Boarding School for Boys, South Amboy, N. J., reopens Sept. 14. Board and tuition, $200 to $250.
J. H. WITHINGTON, A. M.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.
Fun's over; study begins.
BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

PROF. ROUSSEL'S FRANCO-AMERICAN INSTITUTE for Boys, corner Broadway and 45th st., reopens MONDAY Sept. 14.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

CLAVERACK College and H. R. Inst., at Claverack, N. Y. Opens Sept. 7. ALONZO FLACK Ph. D., Pres.

$300 FOR 50 WEEKS—INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Boys. E. HINDS, Hempstead, Long Island.

MRS. JOHNSON AND MISS JONES' SCHOOL for young ladies and children, No. 15 East 31st st.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE,
No. 108 West 59th st.
on Central Park, near 6th av. Boarding and Day School primary department. Pupils prepared for Business, College, West Point, Annapolis, Scientific Schools. Independent department for College preparation for Harvard, Yale, &c. Modern languages, French, German, Spanish, taught and spoken. Large gymnasium. New building unsurpassed for location and ventilation. Fire-proof stairs, &c.
LESSONS RESUMED ON SEPT. 14.
BIBLE, THE CORNER-STONE OF THE SCHOOL.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
NO. 252 MADISON AV.,
BETWEEN 38TH AND 39TH STS.
This school prepares its pupils for the counting-house and for admission to Columbia, Yale, Harvard, Princeton, &c., and to the School of Mines.
Its twenty-first annual circular contains full particulars of the studies pursued in its Primary, English, Classical, and French departments.
It also contains the names of pupils, past and present, over twelve hundred in number, many of whom are actively and prominently engaged in mercantile or professional life in this City, and are the references which the school offers to the public.

Charlier Institute
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND LITTLE GIRLS,
NO. 167 MADISON AV.
This DAY SCHOOL will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Thorough and complete English course; French, German, light gymnastics, lectures on scientific subjects, drawing, sewing, &c.
MR. AND MRS. ELISEE CHARLIER, Principals.
N.B.—The Belles-Lettres Class will also begin Sept. 23. Special attention given to English literature.

Collegiate Institute,

(NO. 40 WASHINGTON SQUARE)
GEO. W. CLARKE, Ph. D., Principal.
Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

MONSIEUR C. FABREGOU
is now forming
Evening and Afternoon Classes of
CONVERSATION IN FRENCH.
Apply between 4 and 8 P. M. at
No. 46 Greenwich av.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.
A first-class school for thirty boarding pupils: a few vacancies. C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 229 EAST 19th st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 22.

TEACHERS.

A SCHOLAR AND GOLD MEDALIST OF FOReign University, desires private pupils; prepares for scientific schools and college, (English or American;) highest City reference. Address TUTOR, No. 29 West 15th st.

GOVERNESS.—A LADY FROM EDINBURGH, SCOTland, desires a position as governess; branches, music, English, French, and wax flowers; references. Address H. H. P., No. 920 8th st., Washington, D. C.

A GRADUATE OF PRINCETON DESIRES A private pupil for evening instruction. Address A. M., Box No. 124 *Times* Office.

A GRADUATE OF HARVARD DESIRES another private pupil. Address A. H. Z., *Times* Uptown Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.
With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.
On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.
On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM NEW-YORK.
Parthia, Saturday, Oct. 24	*Abyssinia, Wed., Nov. 11
*Cuba, Wednesday, Oct. 28	*Russia, Wed'sday, Nov. 18
Calabria, Saturday, Oct. 31	Java, Wednesday, Nov. 25
*Algeria, Wed'sday, Nov. 4	Cuba, Wednesday, Dec. 2
Batavia, Saturday, Nov. 7	*Algeria, Wed'sday, Dec. 9

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.
Rates of passage—Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage at lowest rates. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling green; for steerage passage, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.
Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
ADRIATIC ... SATURDAY, Oct. 24, at 3 P. M.
CELTIC ... SATURDAY, Oct. 31, at 10 A. M.
OCEANIC ... SATURDAY, Nov. 7, at 3 P. M.
REPUBLIC ... SATURDAY, Nov. 14, at 9 A. M.
From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.
Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining
SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.
Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.
Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage at low rates. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates at low rates.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.
Drafts from £1 upward.
For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.
These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River as follows:
STATE OF INDIANA ... Wednesday, Oct. 28
STATE OF FLORIDA ... Wednesday, Nov. 11
And every Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway.
Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.
STEERAGE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from
PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:
MINNESOTA, Capt. JONES ... Oct. 20, 1 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. BEDDOE ... Nov. 3, 1:30 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. PRICE ... Nov. 10, 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. FORSYTH ... Nov. 17, 11:30 A. M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 B'way,) at low rates.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

NATIONAL LINE.
NOTICE.—The most southerly route has *always* been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
England ... Oct. 24, 3 P. M. | Erin ... Nov. 7, 3 P. M.
Spain ... Oct. 31, 10 A. M. | Egypt ... Nov. 14, 8:30 A. M.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
GREECE ... Saturday, Oct. 24, 2 P. M.
Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
VILLE DE PARIS, DANRE ... Saturday, Oct. 31
PEREIRE, SURMONT ... Saturday, Nov. 14
FRANCE, TRUDELLE ... Saturday, Nov. 28
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)
First Cabin, $125 ... Second Cabin, $75 ... Third, $35.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
American travelers, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, 55 Broadway.

INMAN LINE.—SOUTHERLY COURSE.
Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF MONTREAL ... Saturday, Oct. 24, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP ... Saturday, Oct. 31, at 10 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER ... Saturday, Nov. 7, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND ... Saturday, Nov. 14, at 9 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK ... Saturday, Nov. 21, at 2 P. M.
CABIN PASSAGE, $80, gold.
STEERAGE.—To and from all points, at reduced rates.
Cabin and general office, No. 15 Broadway.
Steerage offices, No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

EAGLE LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAM-SHIPS
TO PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, AND HAMBURG.
The elegant Clyde-built steam-ships will sail from New-York as follows:
SCHILLER, Capt. THOMAS, Nov. 3.
GOETHE, Capt. WILSON, Nov. 17.
from Eagle Line Pier, foot of 1st st., Hoboken.
RATES OF PASSAGE:
PLYMOUTH, LONDON, CHERBOURG and HAMBURG, Cabin, first saloon, $100, gold; second saloon, $60, gold. Steerage to Plymouth and London, Cherbourg, and Hamburg, $24, currency. Prepaid steerage tickets from Hamburg, $24, currency. For freight apply to FUNCH, EDYE & CO., No. 27 South William st. For passage apply to KNAUTH, NACHOD & KUHNE, General Agents, No. 113 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.
The splendid steam-ship MERRIMACK, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on FRIDAY, Oct. 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.
First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.
Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.
The steam-ship WESER, Capt. W. WILLIGEROD, will sail on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 21, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 3d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship MAIN, Capt. C. LEIST, on SATURDAY, Oct. 24.
RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN:
First cabin ... $100 gold.
Second cabin ... 60 gold.
Steerage ... 24 currency.
For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

CARDIFF LINE.
NEW-YORK TO CARDIFF.
The South Wales Atlantic Steam-ship Company's New, First-Class, Full-Powered Clyde-Built Steam-ships
Will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City, as follows:
PEMBROKE ... Saturday, Oct. 24
GLAMORGAN ... Saturday, Oct. 31
Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel, and all other points in England.
These steam-ships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of
CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.
First Cabin ... $75 and $80 currency.
Second Cabin ... $55 currency.
Steerage ... $30 currency.
Prepaid steerage certificates from Cardiff ... $33
Drafts for £1 and upward.
For further particulars apply in Cardiff at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New-York to
ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents.
No. 17 Broadway.

GRAND EXCURSION TRIP
TO
PANAMA AND RETURN,
On the new and splendid steam-ship
CITY OF TOKIO,
Capt. JEFF. MAURY,
Sister ship to the CITY OF PEKING.
Cabin tickets, as above, good for this trip only, will be issued at
$100 CURRENCY.
To sail from Pier No. 42 North River, New-York, at 12 o'clock noon, SATURDAY, Oct. 24, 1874.
This excursion will afford a sea voyage of 4,000 MILES and a visit to the Tropics, on one of the finest ocean steam-ships afloat.
A competent Surgeon on board. Table and service first class. For tickets, &c., apply at
COMPANY'S TICKET OFFICE ON WHARF,
Foot of Canal st., North River, New-York.
H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.
RUFUS HATCH, Managing Director.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Oct. 24, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.
MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Oct. 24, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.
CLEOPATRA, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Oct. 27, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.
H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Oct. 29, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
W. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.
Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodation for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent,
Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT
AND
PASSENGER LINE,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
SAILING EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.
from Pier No. 29 North River.
CHARLESTON, Capt. J. BERRY, Saturday, Oct. 24.
SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. J. T. BECKETT, Tuesday, Oct. 27.
CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, Thursday, Oct. 29.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.
Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.
BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.
First-class full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.
For JAMAICA AND SAVANILLA.
ANDES ... Oct. 9
For JAMAICA, SANTA MARTHA, CARTHAGENA, AND SAVANILLA.
ETNA ... Oct. 27
For HAYTI, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, AND VENEZUELA.
CLARIBEL ... Oct. 8
ATLAS ... Oct. 30
First-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents.
Nos. 56 Wall and 59 Pine sts.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River as follows:
FOR HAVANA.
CITY OF NEW-YORK (via Nassau) ... Thursday, Oct. 29
CUBA ... Saturday, Oct. 31
CITY OF MERIDA ... Thursday, Nov. 5
FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
calling at Havana, Progreso,
Campeachy, Tuspan, and Tampico.
CUBA ... Saturday, Oct. 31
CITY OF MEXICO ... Saturday, Nov. 21
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.
Steamship City of Mexico will leave New-Orleans for New-York Nov. 7, calling at all the above ports.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.
These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:
COLUMBUS, Capt. E. G. REED, Tuesday, Nov. 10.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. H. MORTON, Tuesday, Oct. 27.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, Tuesday, Nov. 3.
For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.
MCKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

STEAM-BOATS.

STONINGTON LINE
FOR NEWPORT AND BOSTON.
The new and magnificent steamer RHODE ISLAND, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS, and the elegant steamer STONINGTON, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS, from Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 5 P. M., arriving in Boston ahead of all other lines. Tickets for sale at all principal railroad offices, and state-rooms secured at the offices of Westcott Express Company, and at No. 319 Broadway.
E. A. DE VEAU, Freight Agent. L. W. FILKINS, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
D. S. BABCOCK, President.

SEA BIRD,
for Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thurs., Oct. 22 ... 2:00 P. M.	Friday, Oct. 23 ... 6:30 A. M.
Friday, 23d ... 2:30 P. M.	Saturday, 24th ... 7:00 A. M.
Saturday, 24th ... 2:30 P. M.	Monday, 26th ... 7:00 A. M.
Monday, 26th ... 3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 27th ... 7:30 A. M.
Wednes., 28th ... 10:00 A. M.	Thursday, 29th ... 8:00 A. M.

ALBANY AND TROY DAY LINE STEAMER ARMENIA will leave New-York Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from Vestry st. at 8:30 A. M., and 24th st. at 8:45 A. M.
Returning, leaves Albany Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at 8:30 A. M., landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown, and Nyack, (by ferry-boat) West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson.
Trip tickets to West Point, Cornwall, and Newburg, returning the following day, $1.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Cozzens', Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Highlands, (New Paltz,) Esopus.—The steam-boat THOMAS CORNELL leaves Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY at 4 P. M.

ASTORIA, HARLEM, MORRISANIA, AND HIGH BRIDGE.—New palace steam-boats leave Fulton Ferry Pier at 6:55, 7:45, 8:15, 9, 9:45, 10:45, A. M.; 12 M.; 1:15, 3:15, 4, 4:25, 5:15, 6, 6:10 P. M. See time cards for landings. Sunday boats every hour.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—THE favorite steamer NELLY WHITE leaves daily foot of Market st., East River, at 2:45, and 33d st. at 3 P. M., connecting with the Danbury Railroad. Fare reduced to 60 cents; excursion tickets, $1.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

MARBLE MANTELS.

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.—AN EXtensive stock of marble and marbleized mantels, and all other marble work. Marble-turning for the trade. A. KLABER, 134 East 18th st., near 3d av., New-York.

SAUCES.

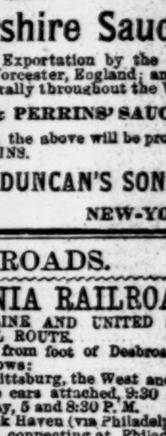
TRADE-MARK

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.
JOHN W. LEA et al. against SUNDRY COUNTERFEITERS.
"When it is apparent that there is an intention to deceive the public by the use of the name of a place and the word descriptive of an article, such deception will not be protected by the pretense that these words cannot be used in such manner as to constitute a 'trade mark.'
Where words and the allocation of words have, by long use, become known as designating the article of a particular manufacturer, he acquires a right to them as a trade-mark, which competing dealers cannot fraudulently invade.
The essence of the wrong is the false representation and deceit, on proof of which an injunction will issue."

The Concluding Words of the Judges' Decision are:
"The order appealed from should be modified and the injunction extended so as to prohibit the use of the words 'Worcestershire Sauce' on the bills, labels, and wrappers of the defendant."

LEA & PERRINS'
CELEBRATED



PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE "ONLY GOOD SAUCE," And applicable to EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras, to his brother at WORCESTER, May, 1851.
"Tell LEA & PERRINS that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."

Worcestershire Sauce.
Sold Wholesale and for Exportation by the Proprietors, LEA & PERRINS, Worcester, England; and Retail by Dealers in Sauces generally throughout the World.
ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.
All parties infringing on the above will be prosecuted by Messrs. LEA & PERRINS.
JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS,
NEW-YORK.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:
Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.
For Williamsport and Lock Haven (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the oil regions.
For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman parlor cars, daily, except Sunday, at 9:30 A. M., arrive at Washington at 4:10 P. M.; regular at 8:40 A. M.; 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.
Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30, A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.
Accommodation for Trenton at 7:20 A. M., and 2 P. M.
For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.
For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.
For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 7 P. M.
For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.
For New-Brunswick, 7:20 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 7 P. M.
For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3:10 and 4:30 P. M.
For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.
For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.
For Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:20 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10, and 7 P. M.
For Freehold, 7:20 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.
For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:20 A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M.
For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.
Trains arrive as follow: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 9:50 A. M. and 9:35 P. M., daily; 6:50 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:50, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 11:55 A. M., 6:50, and 10:27 P. M.
Ticket-offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn, Nos. 114, 116 and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.
FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.
ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.
Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch R. R.; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing June 15, 1874.—Leave New-York as follows:
5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.
6 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
9 A. M. Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.
10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.
2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield. On Saturdays only to Somerville.
4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Del., Lack. & West. R. R.
4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
5:15 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.
5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.
6 and 7 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.
7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.
9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12 P. M.—For Plainfield.
For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:15, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:40, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 1:30, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.
R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.
Summer Arrangement of through trains August, 1874. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d St. see note below.)
9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.
10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.
7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit, Chicago and St. Louis, without change.
7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Emigrant train to the West.
Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.
For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Sept. 19, 1874, trains will leave Grand Central Depot:
8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.
10:00 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls.
10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
3:40 P. M., special Albany and Troy Express.
4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.
8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.
After May 18, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:38, and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:15 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M. (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M, (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)
Way trains as per local time tables.
J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, General Superintendent, New-Haven.

METALS.

THOMAS J. POPE & BRO.
METALS.
NO. 292 PEARL ST.,
NEAR BEEKMAN ST., NEW-YORK.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CHANGE OF GRADE.
All persons interested in the change of grade in 63d st., between Avenue A and the East River, and having objections thereto, are requested to present the same in writing to the Commissioner of Public Works, at his office in the City Hall, on or before Oct. 29, 1874.
For particulars see the City Record. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.